Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man
Till America and Britain
Are Down and Out

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EASTERN FRONT AGAIN FAVORING GERMAN FORCES

Retirement of 'General Winter' Aids Reich Army to Begin New Spring Offensive

RED ATTACKS FRUSTRATED

Important Donetz Basin and Ukraine Seen Under Control Of Germans

Signs have begun to be visible on various German fronts for a decided turn for the better in the war situation against the Soviet Union after a series of sacrifices and patience in the last three months as a result of the winter offensive of the Red forces on the Eastern front, says a Stockholm dispatch to Domei. The dispatch continues:

"The offensive of the Red forces south of Kursk in the southern sector of the Eastern front has completely failed and the indications are that the heavy industry district of the Donetz Basin and the granary of the Ukraine will be placed under perfect control of the German forces.

"The Timonshenko forces on the northern front are attempting to drive the German forces further toward the west and, as a result, a furious battle is being unfolded daily in the southwestern district of Lake Ilmen. The weather condition in the district has not yet emerged from intense cold, but the Germans are fighting gallantly, checking the Red forces from advancing.

Red Forces Active

"On the central front the Red forces are gathering momentum on Orel in an attempt to besiege it from east, north and south and they also are trying to thrust into the western district of Kursk. The offensive on Vyazma also is attracting attention. To patch up their reverses in the southern sector the Red forces are releasing vigorous propaganda of their superiority in these central front districts. The fact, however, is that the war situation in the central district is well defended by the German forces, which are stemming the rushing tide of the Red forces by their adroit deployment operations.

"Viewed from other angles, the German forces' strategic withdrawal from key points, including Rjev, Gzhatsk and other places, was apparently successful, because the German forces have now firmly entrenched themselves in their present position through readjustment of fronts and positions and are now resuming their offensive on a wide front. This strategy caught the Red forces by surprise.

"When the German forces withdrew from Rjev, the Soviet Information Bureau issued a special official bulletin in which it took a very optimistic view that all menaces to Moscow were removed completely. To this, the German authorities issued a counter-statement saying that the German forces in the Caucasus really withdrew from positions untenable by their strength, but that the positions abandoned by the German forces in the central district were those which they would easily have held had the German High Command so wished; and that the surplus forces consequent upon the withdrawal would be employed for other operations with the result that the strategic reserve forces of Germany have been considerably strengthened.

"The most intense fighting at present on the Eastern front, however, is taking place in the vicinity of Orel. The weather and other natural conditions are not as disadvantageous to the Red forces as in the southern sector and the situation, in regard to how much success the German defensive operation will be able to score, does not allow optimism.

"In the southern lines the Soviet offensive power dropped swiftly toward the end of February. Taking advantage of this the German forces turned at once into a counter-offensive and in a short time the Red intention to retake the important Donetz area was fundamentally destroyed. The situation thus showed a drastic change.

Large-Scale Offensive

"The German forces' offensive is a large-scale one running a hundred miles, from Kharkov to Voroshilovgrad. Up till March 10 the Red forces had abandoned eight cities including Krasnograd and Slaviansk, and the initiative in the southern areas operations was taken completely by the German forces. On March 7, the Red 13th and 15th Tank

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Peace Returns Once More

Today marks the first anniversary of the triumphal entry of the Imperial Japanese Forces into Surabaya. In order to commemorate the landing of the Imperial Forces at Kulagan on March 1, an impressive memorial marker was recently put up at the spot where the Japanese landed in the face of the enemy fire as shown in above photo.

DUTCH INHUMANITY SCORED BY OFFICER

Lieutenant Recalls Enemy Bayoneted Dead Nippon Soldiers in Timor

Looking back one year when he participated in a battle which resulted in the reduction of Dutch Timor, Lieutenant Masatsugu Kambe revealed in Nagoya the brutal and coldblooded nature of the Dutch soldiers who did not hesitate to bayonet repeatedly the dead bodies of the Imperial Forces, Domei reports.

Lieutenant Kambe was granted a citation by Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the East Indies, and he is now under medical treatment at the Nagoya Army Hospital for his wound received in battle.

"At dawn on February 20," said the Lieutenant, "we landed on the southwestern coastal region of Dutch Timor.

"Crushing the enemy everywhere, we had a rough passage through the dense forest regions extending for more than 5,000 kilometers. It was on February 23 that we encountered a powerful enemy unit protected by mechanized corps.

"Repeatedly and tenaciously, enemy troops carried out charges into our position that night. We fought a desperate fight with grim determination to fight to the last man, and succeeded in defending our position.

"We crushed Americans, Britons, Australians and Canadians in the course of our operations. They put up a hard fight but once they realized they were no longer capable of resisting, they surrendered without delay.

"Worthy of mention in the battle was the native inhabitants' attitude shown toward us. At first, we hired a few of them for the transportation of provisions. But they later called together more than 200 of their friends.

"They showed such devotion to our unit that they caught Australian troops who fled into jungles or informed us of the enemy locations, then playing an important role in our carrying out of operations.

"In the battle on the island, the brutality of enemy soldiers was brought to light. They did not hesitate to stab repeatedly with their bayonets the bodies of our soldiers killed in action. We all pledged that we would retaliate on the cruel enemy soldiers."

DISTRIBUTING POST-CARDS

At the Army Art Exhibition which is now being held at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi Department Store, 51 women painters including Haruko Hasegawa are distributing picture post-cards among the visitors, asking them to write a few lines to the soldiers on the front lines.

It is a said that some 5,000 cards are daily distributed. Among the thousands who have written consolation and encouraging messages on these cards is Koshiro Matsumoto, prominent Kabuki actor.

Wife of Thai Regent Given Military Rank Of Lieutenant-Colonel

Domei

BANGKOK, March 13.—Princess Aditya Dhibha Abha, consort of the President of the Thai Council of Regents, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thai cavalry and honorary aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King of Thailand, it was revealed today. The princess is the second Thai woman given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the active list, the first being Mrs. Phibun Songkhram, wife of the Thai Premier, who now serves as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thai artillery.

WAR MINISTRY COMMENDS 3 INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Nagoya Aircraft, Kobe Steel Works Are Honored

In recognition of their distinguished services for the increase of aircraft production during 1942, the War Minister on Saturday granted certificates of commendation to three industrial companies, it was revealed.

The three companies were the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., the Nagoya Aircraft Manufactory and Kobe Steel Works.

At a special ceremony held at the War Ministry, the certificates of commendation were presented by Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga, War Vice-Minister, to Kiyoshi Goko, President of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Yasujiro Okano, Chief of the Nagoya Aircraft Manufactory, and Kaemon Tamiya and Saburo Machinaga, director and factory chief, respectively, of the Kobe Steel Works.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS STUDY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Imperial Servicemen Along Yunnan Front Working for Increased Output of Foodstuff

In line with the various activities conducted in Japan Proper for the increased production of foodstuff, Japanese soldiers stationed along the Yunnan front are conducting numerous measures for an increase in agricultural products, reports the Asahi.

Under the supervision of Superior Private Imamura, graduate of the Agricultural College of the Kyushu Imperial University, the soldiers are engaged in various researches, among which are included the improvement of seeds, better care of plants, and suitable and protective measures for the rainy season. In keeping with their activities, instruction in superior agricultural technique is now being given to the native farming populace.

BARTER SYSTEM SET FOR COTTON IN CHINA

Japanese Embassy Orders Swift Distribution of Cloth To Encourage Output

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 12.—The partial barter system for the purchase of cotton from the growers under the control of the Central China Cotton Control Association is making smooth progress, it was learned.

The Japanese Embassy authorities stipulated to the Association on March 11 the swift distribution of cotton cloth and other necessities to the cotton growers to encourage them to increase the production of cotton.

The articles to be distributed will be given fair officially fixed prices and will be distributed in large quantities from Shanghai in the near future.

At the same time, in order to prevent cornering of these distributed articles by middle-merchantmen, the regional branches of the Cotton Control Association will distribute purchase coupons to the growers for the above articles in accordance with the quantity of cotton which they are to bring into the branch headquarters. The cotton thus brought in to the headquarters in the meanwhile, will be paid for in cash.

Cotton cloth will be the sole article to be treated by this barter system in the month of March, but from April, tobacco, matches, candles, sugar, and other daily necessities will be distributed to the cotton growers.

This new system of large scale distribution of necessary articles to the cotton growers is being received by local expert circles as a significant step forward by the Chinese cotton industry.

Furthermore, this system is expected henceforth to have wide repercussions on the purchasing of other vital agricultural products.

U.S. IS ANXIOUS OVER ATTITUDE OF THE SOVIETS

Thoroughly Realistic Policy Pursued by Stalin Perplexes Washington

RUSSIA-AID ROUTES BARED

Shipments Via Northernmost Pacific Made Public by Lease-Lend Board

The American Government attaches supreme importance to the stand of the Soviet Union on the present situation of the world war and on the postwar problem, Domei reports from Buenos Aires under date of March 12.

The indication is that the American Government is perplexed by the throughly realistic policy which is pursued by the master of the Kremlin, Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union. It has attempted with ill success to get an inkling of what is on his mind.

As for Vice-President Henry Wallace, he has delusions about the state of things between the Soviet Union and Germany, and upon these delusions are based his warnings to the people about the Soviet Union, says the dispatch.

There is reason to believe that he is doing much guess work about relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, it adds.

Reports strongly indicate that this American official considers that it is absolutely necessary for the United States to go on sending supplies to the Soviet Union over routes traversing the northernmost of the Pacific.

The Lease-Lend Planning Board has hitherto made a point of avoiding going into detail in announcing shipments of war materials made by the United States to the Soviet Union under the Lease-Lend Act. The latest statement of the Board to the public about the Soviet Union was to the effect that in 1942 materials for the Soviet Union under the Lease-Lend Act left the Pacific coast of America over air and sea routes.

Routes of Shipments Shown

According to reports, the Board has made a departure and submitted to Congress a full statement on American aid which was sent to the Soviet Union last year. The document is said to have been accompanied by a map showing the routes which were followed by the shipments.

The routes were marked by lines, one of which was curved and ran from the American Pacific coast across the Pacific to Siberia.

The political circles of America are displaying a great interest in the fact that for the first time the Lease-Lend Planning Board has thought fit to disclose that the Pacific is traversed by materials leaving America for the Soviet Union.

There is a hot discussion of the question of Europe after the world war in the American press, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated March 12.

This is a phenomenon which is explainable by the fact that the controversy between the Soviet Union and the exiled Polish government has brought out the fact that the countries opposed to the Axis are working for different aims.

An important contribution to the

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, March 14, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Anglo-American-Soviet Antagonism

NIPPON SANGYO—First breaking out in the form of a criticism of the Soviet Government authorities by United States Ambassador Standley, a delicate situation has developed between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union, and a feeling of hostility is said to be running high between them. This has given rise to the rumor that Ambassador Standley may be recalled and President Roosevelt is visiting the Soviet Union in person. British Foreign Secretary Eden has crossed to the United States.

In view of the prevailing world war situation, the United States and Britain may arrive at some compromise for the time being but since the underlying causes of the trouble were unexpectedly deep-rooted, such troubles are likely to break out on every conceivable occasion.

The Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union are merely working together for the attainment of their immediate goals in spite of their fundamentally incompatible concepts and interests.

The Soviet Union is a dictatorship believing in Communism. On the other hand America and Britain are countries which are struggling to stick to the democratic principle which is discredited everywhere. The current war is for the most part an ideological structure. This, together with the fact that the democratic principle has nothing to do with Communism, points to the conclu-

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SOVIET FREIGHTER SUNK BY SUBMARINE OF U.S. IN EASTERN CHINA SEA

Fierce Air Combats Waged Daily By Nippon and U.S. Units in Pacific

Japanese Units Putting Up Effective Resistance on One Hand and Blasting Enemy Bases on the Other; American Propaganda Shattered

Aerial combats are being waged daily between Japanese and American air forces in the south as well as north Pacific, it is gathered from the Imperial Headquarters' announcement Saturday of results achieved by the Imperial Navy Forces between March 8 and 11.

The Japanese Navy Air Forces are putting up an effective and stubborn resistance on the one hand and launching an unrelenting offensive on the enemy air bases on the other.

The communique of the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday said Japanese Navy "eagles" on March 8 strafed enemy transports fully loaded with fighting men, arms and provisions along the eastern coast of New Guinea and sank one 3,000-ton ship and heavily damaged another. Japanese Navy planes also attacked an enemy base in the eastern part of New Guinea on March 11. A furious aerial combat ensued with the result that 18 enemy planes were shot down. Losses on our side included two planes which have not yet returned.

The Japanese Navy Forces which had already consolidated their "iron wall" position at key points of the Solomons Group shot down 11 enemy planes out of a large squadron of 60 coming over our position for raid on March 10. All 11 planes were shot down by our anti-aircraft batteries.

Over Narukami Island (formerly Kiska) of the Aleutian Islands three enemy planes out of a squadron of 30 were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire on March 11.

It is judged from these facts that the Pacific war is entering into the stage of aerial offensive and defensive warfares of attrition and supply. The United States now is absorbed in the replenishment of diminishing war materials and continuance of supply to its fighting forces on the fighting lines.

On the other hand, the United States is making frantic efforts to let its people know its "victory" through reckless propaganda, but each time its vaunted "victory" is shattered to pieces before the realities. United States War Secretary Henry L. Stimsons declaration in a press conference on March 11 that the United States must be prepared for fighting a still harder battle in the future in the Southwestern Pacific indorses the bitterly-contested warfare now going on.

Stimson's pessimistic utterance is made clearer when Curtin Hudson, Reuter's correspondent on the fighting line in New Guinea, in his cable recently pointed out that the Japanese Forces still secure a leading position on the Southwestern Pacific strategy and that their Air Units are exceedingly superior in various respects.

The Imperial Air Forces bombed the eastern portion of New Guinea on March 7, it was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a wire from Melbourne.

The same headquarters also announced that the Japanese Air Forces bombed the eastern areas of New Guinea on March 9, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

FOE PRISONERS LEAD JOLLY LIFE IN CHINA

Chinese Scribes Find Contentment Prevails in Shanghai Camps

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 13.—Discipline and happiness are the keynote in an internment camp for United States war prisoners in the suburbs of Shanghai, according to a group of Chinese correspondents who visited the camp on March 8 on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day through the courtesy of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Impressions gathered by the Chinese reporters, who personally inspected the happy and comfortable life led by United States war prisoners under the considerate supervision of the Japanese military authorities were vividly described as follows:

Liu Han-jo (Correspondent of the Shun Pao):

"I found the dining room of the camp extremely roomy and very well lighted. Of the three spacious recreation rooms, one served as an amusement room, being furnished with cards, chess and other indoor games. Another was a gymnasium with pingpong and other sport apparatus while the last served as a library.

Good Medical Care

"The hospital of the camp was as completely furnished as any public hospital in Shanghai. It has all modern medical facilities such as X-ray apparatus, Helio-lamps and others, as well as operation rooms with sound-arresters, a dental room and a medical office."

Hsueh Huei-tsu (Correspondent of the Chung Hua Jih Pao):

"The war prisoners at the camp have well mastered the Japanese language which they have been studying for the past one year. Naturally, it appears that they are finding no difficulty in every-day conversations in Japanese. They are now using Japanese text books of the six-year grade in Japanese national schools.

"I noted that the war prisoners hold a very favorable sentiment toward Japan and China and are great-

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U.S. AIR FORCE FACES CRISIS IN CHUNGKING

Bitter Rivalry Within Ranks of American Army in East Asia Is Exposed

Although the United States air force in rebel China has been made independent, it remains to be seen whether it will prove of any effect in giving material aid to Chungking as is intended by the step, according to a Canton dispatch to Domei dated March 12.

Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, commander of the American expeditionary forces stationed at Chungking, on March 10 placed the American air force in China, which had been commanded by Brigadier-General Clair Chenault, directly under his command, thus betraying the bitter rivalry that exists within the very ranks of the United States Army.

Rivalry Seen Mounting

The air force under Chenault since its reorganization in July last year had been under the command of Brigadier-General Clemen Bissel, commander of the United States air forces in India, Burma and China, whose base is in India, as Air Corps No. 14 but as Bissel would interfere at every turn with the supply of aircraft to Chenault, which is made through India, resentment and antagonism between the two steadily grew bitterer, while relations between Stillwell and Chenault were none too amicable, so that the United States War Department is regarded as having taken the present step in order to remedy the situation.

It would be a mistake to suppose, however, that this reshuffle in the command of the United States air force in rebel China was enforced solely to liquidate the internal conflict within the United States army, the same dispatch remarks. It should also be regarded as the American answer to the persistent demand of Chungking that the air force should be detached from the United States air forces with their base in India and devoted entirely to the campaign against Japan. The American-Chungking program can

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Nippon Warship Rescues 4 Seamen Drifting In Small Boat

TORPEDOED ON FEB. 17

6,000-ton Vessel Attacked at Night After Departure From Vladivostok

A Soviet freighter this time has become the victim of wanton attacks of American submarines in East Asia waters, it is learned.

A Japanese warship sailing off Amami Oshima Island on March 5 saved four Soviet seamen who were drifting in a boat. These seamen are now under Japanese protection.

The Japanese Foreign Office on March 13 informed the matter to the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

On investigation it was found that these seamen were of the crew of the Soviet freighter Kohla, 6,000 tons, which while sailing in the Eastern China Sea en route from Vladivostok to Kamchatka taking a southward course, was torpedoed by a submarine of unidentified nationality on the night of February 17 and was foundered.

Judging from the statements of these seamen and other circumstances, it is believed that there is no room for doubt that the Soviet ship was sunk by an American submarine.

MANCHOU WOMEN'S GROUP VISITS SHINJUKU GARDEN

Japan-Manchoukuo Association Sponsors Party to Welcome Lady Visitors

The Manchoukuo Women's Mission headed by Madam Chang Huanhsiang, wife of the Manchoukuo State Councillor, which is now visiting Japan, was privileged to visit the Shinjuku Imperial Garden on Saturday. The members of the party were very grateful for this privilege and light refreshments were served to them on this occasion.

Later, the party called at the headquarters of the Japan Youth Association, where they were shown the various facilities by Vice President Hide Inouye of the association. On this occasion Mr. Inouye expressed the wish that a joint get-together meeting of the Youth Associations of Japan and Manchoukuo be held in Manchoukuo when a party of the Japan Youth Association visits that country next month.

In the evening the members of the party were guests of honor at the "Manchoukuo Party" held at the Tototei Restaurant at Hibiya, under the auspices of the Japan-Manchoukuo Women's Association.

NIIGATA PREFECTURE HAS HUGE FLUOR-SPAR DEPOSIT

A giant deposit of flour-spar, that indispensable material for the production of aluminum and which has rarely been found in Japan Proper, was recently discovered in Shimojomura, Higashi-Kambara-gun, Niigata Prefecture through an exhaustive exploitation carried out by Tokuichiro Kamata, managing director of the Tohoku Shinko Aluminum Company, reports Domei.

The company is expected to start large-scale mining of the newly-discovered mineral in the near future.

Commenting on the discovery, Dr. Manjiro Watanabe, professor of metallurgy of the Department of Science in the Tohoku Imperial University, stated as follows:

"Fluor-spar is found principally in China, and has been discovered in Japan Proper very rarely in the past, and, if found, in a very limited quantity. Naturally, the present discovery is certainly an epochal incident in Japan's mineral circles.

"I remember that a small deposit of fluor-spar was discovered at the Mochikura mine in Niigata about two years ago."

GUADALCANAL EPIC BARES NIPPON SPIRIT

Fight Against Beast-Like Americans Told by Army Press Corps Scribe

By FUMIO MORI,
Of the Army Press Corps

We will never be able to forget the bloody battle of Guadalcanal. Only because of the bloody battle of Guadalcanal was our strategical deployment in the southwestern Pacific possible. The strategic line for Greater East Asiatic defense was built upon the sacrifices of the more than 16,000 brave souls who fell cursing, hating, bestial America. Hatred for America and the hardships that those who fell went through are held deep in the hearts of our officers and men and the will to destroy America and Britain burns fiercely. Those at the front lines and those on the home front fight on with the rising spirit of "Uchiteshi Yaman," and "Avenge Guadalcanal!" are the watchwords never to be forgotten even in our sleep. In memory of that battle, the following is a part of the inexpressible Guadalcanal Battle Record.

With the coming of November the daily rations given to the men of a certain unit suddenly decreased. And after a while it finally became necessary for all to go without food. The coconuts around the place had all been eaten, long ago and you could not see even an unripe banana. Everything edible, whether plant or animal, had long ago been consumed.

Among the trees growing on the island the coconut palm was the most valuable. There was not one soldier in the Battle of Guadalcanal who did not benefit from this tree. The juice in the coconuts quenched the thirst of thousands of soldiers, and this juice served as a substitute for grape sugar and made up for the lack of medical supplies. Baked, the coconuts tasted like hot cakes, and were called "Guadalcanal hot cakes" or "Guadalcanal sponge cakes."

A unit, surrounded by the enemy and without food, decided, from the unit commander down to the wounded and the sick, to hack into the enemy and die in action. A soldier was chosen to take a report of this decision and of the situation to headquarters. This soldier had to run over a distance of more than 20 kilometers as a messenger of death. The unit did not have any food so it could not give him anything to eat on the way.

But the messenger left without hesitation. Taking advantage of the pitch dark night, the soldier crept into the enemy's position. There were tents. Like a ghost he swept into a tent and stabbed an American soldier in the neck. Then another. He plunged into one tent after another. And taking the enemy's biscuits, milk, and chocolates, filled his stomach for the trip ahead of him.

After going 2 kilometers the soldier stabbed another enemy. At 5 kilometers he killed 3 more. Thus killing American soldiers and taking their food, the soldier completed his trip with his painful message.

The messenger was Sergeant Kainuma and of his feat he declares: "When I thought that my comrades were about to die because of those damned Americans my heart pounded with hatred. Each time I stuck an American he would slump drunkenly to the ground without making a single sound. I told myself that these dogs were the ones who had cut off our food. And I stuck my bayonet into them and took their food. Altogether I killed 20 of them. On top of eating my fill of their food I brought back plenty to the main unit and passed it out among my comrades."

On January 19 when the X Unit had made up its mind to hack into the enemy and die, an order to move in another direction was brought by this messenger of death. But this unit was surrounded; how could it go forward or backward? The Unit Commander chose to blast forward. At 6 p.m. the unit hurled itself at the enemy and was able to reach the planned place of gathering sustaining a loss of only four. The strength of the Japanese Forces so feared by the enemy Americans is this.

Chekiang Univ. to Reopen

C.P.S.

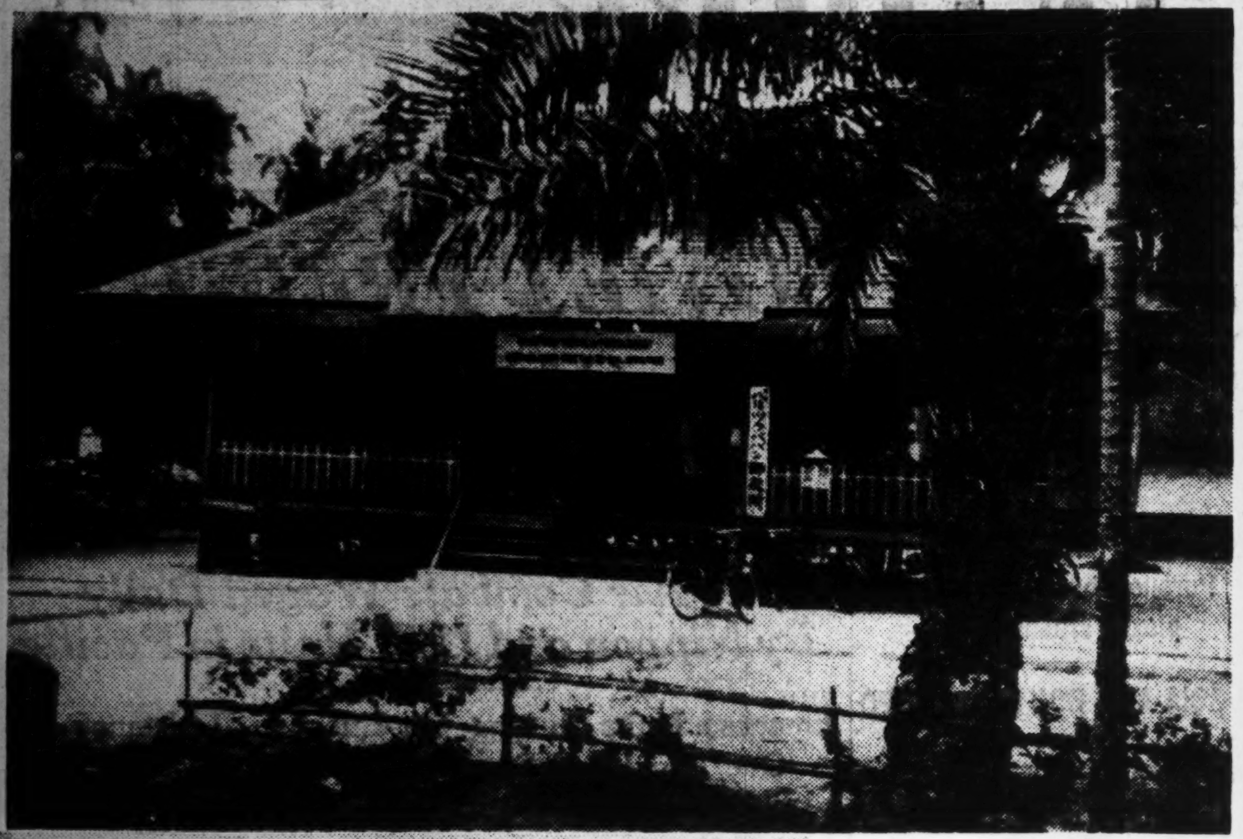
NANKING, March 11.—The University of Chekiang which was forced to close after the outbreak of the China Affair, is scheduled to reopen this autumn and will consist of three colleges, agricultural engineering and arts.

To Reclaim Peking Temple

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 11.—The vast compound of the Temple of Heaven will shortly be reclaimed by student labor in accordance with a program of the Directorate-General of Education of the North China Political Affairs Commission for the mobilization of students for the increase of agricultural products.

Afternoon in Balikpapan



Under the blazing tropical sun in Balikpapan, South Borneo, life goes on without hurry and without undue exertion. The upper photo shows the Balikpapan district office, in whose interior the officials seek refuge from the heat. Lower: Two Indonesian children out for a walk along the beach with their pet monkeys. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Essay Contest Sponsored by Travel Bureau For East Asia Students Studying in Japan

For students from all regions within the Co-Prosperity Sphere now studying in Japan, the East Asia Travel Bureau has announced an essay contest. Essays are to be written on the topic "To My Friends at Home" and can be on any vein except on those concerning military, political, diplomatic or economic matters. The essays, limited to 2,000 words should be written in Japanese, but other languages will be allowed. Those written in languages other than Japanese or English must be accompanied by translations in Japanese.

One first prize of ¥200 two second prizes of ¥100 and three third prizes of ¥50 will be awarded. Those eligible to compete must be students who came to Japan from areas within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and at present, must be attending school in Japan. The essays are to be sent before April 30, 1943 to the "Tourist" Editorial Department of the Culture Section of the East Asia Travel Bureau, Marunouchi Ichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. The winners will be announced in the May 31 issue of the Tourist Magazine.

The judges for the contest will be Takezo Toko, chief of the Culture Department of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Keiichi Tamura, of the Board of Information, Iwao Yokota, of the Board of Tourist Industry, and Fumiaki Irizawa and Zenji Katsuki, of the East Asia Travel Bureau.

Today's Press Comments

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sion that any collaboration between America and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other will be of the nature of an expediency.

The democracy of America and Britain is self-seeking. If America is aiding the Soviet Union the reason is that it just wants the Soviet Union to bear the brunt of German attack. The Soviet Union wishes to have a great voice in matters which will come up for discussion among anti-Axis countries after the war. This is disliked by America. Thus we have America trying its utmost to prevent the Soviet Union from increasing its fighting power beyond a certain point and endeavoring to have the people of the Soviet Union realize that thanks to American aid their country has been able to put up a good fight against the Germans.

The conflicting feelings between the Soviets and Anglo-America can also be seen in the problem concerning the declaration made by the premier of the Polish refugee government in London. It must be considered that the basis for this declaration lay in the fact that the British government, having misgivings regarding the Soviet winter offensive against the Germans, attempted to hold down Soviet claims after the war by using this method. The conflict between the Polish Premier and the Soviet Ambassador in London, in regard to the Atlantic Charter, only served to make clear that the Soviets are almost disregarding the Atlantic Charter, a thing which America and Britain made up by themselves.

It must be taken to show that the Soviets know fully well that the Anglo-American objectives in this war lie only in enlarging their own national powers and in preventing the establishment of a new world order and that they have no sincere wish to side with other nations. In contrast to this, Reichsfuehrer Hitler recently announced the general mobilization of all Europe, and every nation in Europe, pointing for the construction of a new world order, is driving forward to create a complete mobilization structure of men and materials, and show a firm determination to conquer any and all difficulties. Here are ideals and morals which far surpass Anglo-American selfishness and self-profit. This unity also exists in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. And for the solid unity of Asia and Europe to blast down the Anglo-American camp bound only by hopes of self-profit is a certainty indicated by the facts of solemn history.

Imperial Gift Prize Goes to 3 Scholars For Meritorious Service

Dr. Junpei Shinobu, authority on international law, Dr. Tanemoto Furuhata, internationally known authority on blood-types, and Dr. Hitoshi Kihara, famed for his study of cellular tissue of wheat have been awarded the Imperial Gift Prize for 1942 for meritorious services in their respective fields of study, it was announced by the Imperial Academy Saturday. Recipients of the Imperial Academy Prize for the year were announced as follows: Dr. Isamu Nitta, organic chemist; Dr. Teijiro Yabuta, agricultural scientist; and Drs. Kenzo Tamura, Morizo Ishidate and Tamana Kihara for their joint study of camphor as stimulant to the action of heart.

U.S. Air Force Faces Crisis in Chungking

(Continued from Page 1)

well be read in the statement of the Chungking military spokesman issued on March 10 that the new appointment of Chenault would make a new epoch in the air campaign against Japan.

In short, Chungking has grown impatient over the helpless inactivity of the American air force in China in the face of the overwhelming pressure of the Japanese air arm and, in order to place it under its own command in view of the noncooperative attitude of the American airmen, has appealed frantically to Washington for the reinforcement of the Chinese air force and rebel China as base for operations against Japan.

Unable to withstand this appeal, the United States apparently has made such changes as would enable the American air command in rebel China to cooperate with Chungking.

Chungking in Chaos

Chungking recently is reported to be panic-stricken by the Japanese spring offensive taking shape in various telling blows on many of its important positions and General Yang Chieh, considered to be Chungking's foremost strategist, is said to be shaking in his boots that these attacks must be a foretaste of a major offensive on Chungking.

Accordingly a Chungking is finding it imperative to secure the aid of the United States in order to turn the tide so as to check the deadly onslaught of the Japanese.

Hence it has sought the independence of the American air force in China. Stillwell has recently been quoted as saying that the United States air force in China has been markedly reinforced in men, aircraft and equipment. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Americans, merely by such a change in command, would be able, even if they desired, to give the cooperation Chungking expects in the form of guerrilla air operations against Japan or operations in concert with the Chungking forces.

Eastern Front Again Favoring German Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

Units, and the 3rd Army, including cavalry and three infantry divisions were encircled south of Kharkov and annihilated. More than 28,000 bodies were left on the field, 230 cannons, 61 tanks, and more than 1,000 trucks were destroyed.

"The fact that Kharkov, after two weeks of furious fighting, has again come under German control, greatly strengthens the German forces' strategic position for the coming spring offensive. The Red hopes to retake the Ukraine have here been completely blasted. The Soviets admit the seriousness of the situation in the southern area and are sending streams of reinforcements from the north and central sectors and fighting desperately to put up a defense.

"According to reports from Moscow, Premier Stalin left Moscow, because of the critical situation, for the Red headquarters in the Kharkov area. Soviet circles declare that 'numerous, powerful German reinforcements are being poured into the southern front, and the German power is increasing,' and bare their dissatisfaction with America and Britain for delaying the formation of a second front. The Soviet agitation in seeing the situation turn against them is a fact which is unconcealable.

"On the Caucasus front, the Red forces from the area near the mouth of the Kuban River are watching for a chance against the German Forces in one corner of the Taman peninsula, but have not been able to achieve the objectives they first aimed at. Red forces have attempted several times to land from the sea on Novorossisk but each attempt has been repulsed by German coastal guns.

Strategic Battle

"Thus the amazing advance of the German forces in the southern sector and the furious offensive-defensive battle going on in the central sector feature the fighting on the Eastern front at the present. It is believed that the outcome of the fighting in the central sector will have a great effect on the war. What is to be noted most of all in the present fighting is that the German forces by use of swift movements plans to cripple the Red fighting power. The Luftwaffe's operations, in coordination with this, has lately become tremendously active; in February alone the German air arm shot down 856 Red planes.

"With the coming of March the Luftwaffe's activity has shown a still further increase, and German planes are operating with furious activity over the whole front. According to announcements made by the German High Command, one German fighter company which raided the Kharkov area on March 9, destroyed eight different enemy forts and 250 of various types of land craft. A long distance bomber squadron on the same day hit Red supply lines and dealt severe damage on six Soviet trains. On March 10, German bombers again raided the Red rear, destroying eight locomotives and inflicting severe losses on Soviet reinforcements coming up.

"The weather factor in the German successes in the southern sector cannot be overlooked. It cannot be denied that the rise in temperature and mud accompanying thaw robbed the Red forces all along the front of their ability to move freely, and that the Germans, because of the retirement of "General Winter", have recovered their offensive power for the beginning of a new offensive.

Foe Prisoners Lead Jolly Life in China

(Continued from Page 1)

ly appreciating the good treatment which they are receiving there. They are apparently pleased to lead a well-disciplined life by extricating themselves from the gourmandish and pleasure-seeking life they had led prior to the outbreak of the war."

Yung Font (Correspondent of the Ping Pao):

"The prisoners are heartily enjoying their daily labors at the camp, and they execute their duties always with a smile. It was certainly pleasant to see the prisoners thus contented with their daily life.

"The meals served in the camp seemed plenty and nutritious. The prisoners have bread for breakfast and Japanese rice for lunch and supper. Fish and vegetables are abundantly supplied. When I looked into the kitchen at the time of my visit, cooks were busy preparing mutton and vegetables. The rice being washed was snow-white.

Hsueh Hsiao Hsueh (Correspondent of the Shin Shun Pao):

"On the way back to our respective offices from the internment camp, we assured one another that we were shown the true spirit of the Japanese traditional spirit of Bushido and were deeply impressed to find the enemy war prisoners being so warmly treated at the camp."

Heroic Death of Nippon Army Flyer In Timor Reveals 'Bushido' Spirit

Major Nakao Tackles 9 Enemy Bombers Single-Handed in Fierce Air Encounter, Downs 1 Plane and When Own Craft Hit, Commits Self-Blast

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

TIMOR, March 12.—The death of Major Tsuguroku Nakao on February 9 in a fight with an enemy bomber formation at a point 20 kilometers off the coast of Timor, was one which showed the true spirit of Japan's "Wild Eagles." The Major self-blasted his plane after knocking one enemy bomber out of the skies and after his own plane was hit fatally in a lone fight against nine enemy bombers.

In front of the quarters of the squadron led by the Major was a huge sign with "Grudge Not Your Lives" written in bold writing. The Major, who graduated with an excellent record from the Akeno Air School, always stressed this fighting motto. What else was necessary to the "Wild Eagles" to whom the moment of take off was equal to death. In recent days, the Major used to recite a poem composed by some unknown person urging those still alive to go over his body against the enemy.

That day, February 9, the skies over the Southwestern Pacific were stormy and there were frequent squalls. At 6:30 a.m. with the arrival of dawn, the Major arrived at the airfield and together with his men lined up in the usual manner recited the Imperial Rescript granted to the soldiers. The Major and the members of his squadron then took their stations.

The heat was terrific as if the field and the tents would be broiled. The thick sweat oozing out seemed to boil. The spiritual strength of the Major, who served meritoriously in the Malai campaign and who continued on despite being wounded in the left leg by a machine-gun bullet, and who now was serving in this remote corner of the south seas, became at the same time the spiritual strength of his subordinates.

His Last Flight

Receiving reports from the base, the Major carefully studied his map in his plane. Having an especially important mission to perform on this day, the Major in his plane took off personally leading another plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi, for whom this was the first time in action. When the Major took off, no one knew that this would be the last time he would see him. At about 10:20 a.m., the Major spotted numerous black spots in the clouds beyond and radioed Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi, "Looks like enemy planes, be on guard."

Singly against the enemys' planes, the Major hurtled his plane toward the black spots. The spots turned out to be a formation of nine Lockheed-Hudson bombers. At the next moment, the air was filled with ripping gunfire. Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi seeing his commander in danger turned his plane and went into the fight. Because of its superior numbers, the enemy although turning away did not break formation and was concentrating its fire on Major Nakao.

However, the Major continued to fight alone with the overwhelmingly superior force of the enemy. Suddenly, an enemy plane belched black smoke and began to go into a dive. An enemy was downed. But at the next moment, Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi saw that the Major's engine was also spurting smoke. Below was the wide blue sea. The smoke increased. The enemy plane also throwing out smoke was now far below.

The turning of the Major's propeller gradually slowed down and 12 minutes after the first traces of the smoke were seen ceased moving altogether. At that time, the plane was at an altitude of 2,000 meters. The nose of the plane slowly began to point downward. As if always ready for such a thing the Major shook his wings in a salute of parting and managing to bring his plane near Sub-Lieutenant Ishiguro's plane smiled gently. Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi knew that the Major was wishing his beloved subordinate luck, and a bright future.

When the plane had decended to 500 meters, it raised its nose and climbed, then tipped straight down and plunged into the sea. The Major, who had been taught much by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the Hero-God of the Air, since his earlier days, now died in the same glorious manner as the Hero-God.

After the battle, the skies were still stormy. Sub-Lieutenant Kuroishi circled over the choppy sea for five minutes and then bidding a sad farewell to his lost commander flew toward his base.

U.S. Is Anxious Over Attitude Of the Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion has been made by William C. Bullitt, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union and to France.

In a speech at Philadelphia on March 11, he held that America should lead the other countries in organizing an international conference for the discussion of world peace after the war.

His speech struck many neutral observers as an attempt to get America in a position where it will be in a position to satisfy its imperialistic desires. He spoke to the following effect:

"America should be quick to propose the inauguration of an international organ to consider how to establish peace in Europe after the war and what is to be done in disposing of postwar problems. Otherwise it will gain nothing from peace. It is important that in framing postwar plans the United States should see that it make no mistake by permitting itself to be influenced by considerations of imaginary racial interests of various small nations."

There is no doubt in the minds of many observers that Mr. Bullitt had Poland and the Polish government in exile in London in mind in making his speech.

Mr. Bullett's speech, according to many observers, is further evidence of the fact that America and Britain are thinking of sacrificing the exiled Polish government in order to compromise with the Soviet Union.

MEDAN'S PROGRESS RAPID IN ALL FIELDS

Education Facilities Improved; Japanese Aid in Establishing Food Self-Sufficiency

Within a span of one year since the triumphant entry of the Japanese forces into Medan, Sumatra, on March 13 last year, the island has made tremendous strides in the educational field and in the production of foodstuffs, reports a Medan dispatch to the Mainichi.

Educational activities in the island were commenced with the reopening of all the schools which were kept closed while the battle raged in that area. In Medan the agricultural and technical schools were newly founded for the purpose of training the native youths while the newly installed Japanese language school is exerting its utmost efforts in propagating the Japanese language and also in implanting the true Japanese spirit in the native youths.

The graduates of the Japanese language school totaling to 1,000, are now actively cooperating in the rehabilitation task either as government officials, elementary school teachers, or as policemen.

The Medan Youths Training School was established on February 20. After the three-months strenuous training, the graduates are expected to take responsible roles in the government offices. The training institute for elementary school male and female teachers and the training camp for the convenience of the agrarian residents are to be established shortly.

Over 10 study groups have been organized in Medan and other localities along the eastern coast by the intelligentsia women. The members of those groups are eagerly studying Japanese womanhood, children's education at home and other Japanese virtues.

In spite of the fact that the Indonesians subsist on rice, rice was previously imported from Burma due to the Dutch Government's policy of producing rubber, coffee, and quinine in large quantities for their own profit only. The Japanese, in view of making the island self-sufficient in foodstuff production, have converted some tobacco and coffee plantations into rice and corn fields. It is expected that in near future, rice will be sufficiently produced in the island.

The harbor on the outskirts of Medan is a busy scene of activity as cargoes are being loaded for shipment to other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Native laborers are seen working happily and cheerfully in the harbor.

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BURMA TODAY SAFE UNDER NIPPON RULE

'We Are on Constant Watch For Enemy,' Declares Commander Miyamura

That Burma, under the protective vigilance of the Japanese Forces, is today safer than at any time since its occupation by Japan was the opinion of Commander Miyamaru of a bomber unit, Commander Kamishima of a reconnaissance unit, Commander Shinoura of an anti-aircraft unit and Norizo Matsuuchi of the Burma Broadcasting Control Department, states the Mainichi.

"We are ever on constant watch," remarked Commander Miyamura. "For us there is no rest. The aerial battles in this vicinity are terrific. In ordinary combats, we have never witnessed the ferocity and savageness which are displayed here. Lately, however, whether the enemy have begun to fear the intensity of these air attacks, they have commenced the practise of flying at tremendous heights.

"We ourselves must constantly patrol the skies within this vicinity. Rising from the sweltering heat enveloping the surface of the earth, to the penetrating cold of higher altitudes, we are daily compelled to adapt ourselves to sudden climatic and atmospheric changes, a factor which calls for hardy endurance and stamina.

"As for the enemy planes, we have found their Curtiss P-40's slow in circling and their Hurricanes not yet manifesting their full fighting capacity. In all, we are able to control satisfactorily the aerial fighting in this vicinity."

Like, Miyamaru, Commander Kamishima stated, "Ours is a 24-hour duty, and we are ever patrolling these skies. The air here is extremely clear and transparent, making distance and space exceedingly deceptive. Too, the enemy air force is continually changing its raid routes, a factor which causes no little difficulty in patrolling. Often, lying upon the dew-moistened ground, gazing upward at the myriads of tremulous stars, scintillating, against the black of a midnight sky, I hear the soft, lulling hum of unseen insects, steady and incessant, like the drone of enemy planes, and I am again silent and watchful.

"The men are immeasurably brave. Once, in a violent enemy attack, I saw the men, calm and undisturbed, gazing steadily at the diving planes. For some reason, I was profoundly moved by their stoic endurance."

Commander Shinoura confirmed the statements of Kamishima.

"The enemy have altered their tactics in their aerial attacks, and have taken to raiding and bombing from extremely high altitudes. Since the fighting is such that we cannot afford to relax, we are ever on constant guard.

"The heat outdoors is excruciating, reaching over 45 degrees, and for this reason, we are forced to alternate watches on 30 minute shifts. Every hand is needed, and once we start counter-attacks upon enemy raids, there is no illness or fever. The sick, the feverish, the well, each alike must take his post. It is hard, but the men are hardy."

The importance of radio activity was emphatically stressed by Mr. Matsuuchi.

"Surrounded by Chungking to the north, India to the west, Burma is geographically an important receptive center for enemy propaganda. Day, night, there are incessant broadcasts from both Chungking and Delhi, and it is up to us to suppress their harmful and irrational propaganda. It is amazing the amount of false and far-fetched propaganda to which the enemy needs must resort.

"We are always on constant alert for these enemy rumors, and in turn, are daily broadcasting through our stations actual news of the war. A half year has already elapsed since the installation of the broadcasting facilities, but we feel that there is yet much work to be done in the future through the utilization of the radio."

Su-Huai Results Good

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, March 11.—"Within the short period of one year, the Su-huai area under the guiding soul of the administrator of the area, has made remarkable improvement," said President Wang Ching-wei in an address at a meeting held here recently in celebration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Su-huai Administrative office.

Hopei Boosting Farming

C.P.S.

PAOTING, March 11.—The Government of Hopei Province has formulated comprehensive measures for the increase of agricultural products in that province. The province will be divided into seven agricultural districts to include navigable waterways to facilitate transportation and irrigation.

BIG BURMA CAMPAIGN DETHRONES BRITISH RULE

Lightly Armed Nippon Forces Smash Fully Equipped Enemy in Brilliant Strategy as Veterans Give Stirring Account at Round-table Conference in Rangoon

Domei

RANGOON, March 8.—A year ago today, Japanese troops effected a bloodless occupation of Rangoon adding a brilliant page to the history of the War of Greater East Asia, which is being waged against the Anglo-American imperialism and for the emancipation of all Asiatic peoples.

In commemoration of this most memorable day, a round-table conference was held here at the Orient Club last Friday with the participation of Colonel Junzo Hiraoka, Lieutenant-Colonel Akizo Terada, Captain Shuichi Miyake, Yoshio Minami, Chief of the Industry Department of the Japanese Administration, Tatsuo Tagami, Chief of the Education Department of the Japanese Military Administration, Kiyoichi Saka, manager of the Senda Shokai, and Yaichi Ouchi, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

Lieutenant-Colonel Terada: The outstanding points in the Rangoon campaign was, firstly, the Japanese Forces, since they had to pass the Thailand-Burma border where communication system was very poor, were lightly armed whereas the enemy was equipped completely with tanks, cannons, automobiles, etc.

Secondly, the Chungking forces at the time were massed in the Kengtung sector in northern Thailand, while the Fifth Army directly under General Chiang Kai-shek, which was mustered in the vicinity of Mandalay, was about to march southward toward Toungoo.

Easy to Defend

Moreover, the topographical condition of Rangoon was such that the city was relatively easy to defend but very hard to attack. Consequently, it was highly possible that the enemy would make most of this advantage and offer a stiff resistance. The southward advance of the Chungking forces at such a time, of course, would mean trouble.

This is where difficulties lay in mapping out our operations. Following deliberations, it was decided to leave a part of the forces at Pegu and preparing for a general offensive in the Toungoo region, a thrust was made at Rangoon, reducing the city at a single stroke.

Thirdly, it might be interesting to know how the British forces fought against the Japanese attack on Rangoon as revealed by the British officers now being held captive.

The Japanese Units, they said remained stationary during the day time but went into action during night. Moreover, instead of proceeding along the regular highways, they pushed their way through pathless jungle zone and attacked British positions, not from the front, but from the rear by making a detour.

Tactics Surprised British

Since the Japanese Forces make their advance without tank corps and armored-car units at the lead, the British officers explained, it was impossible to detect their approach. The Japanese Forces did not resort to exchange of cannon fires but adopted a tactic in which they would come close to their enemy and charge. Consequently, the British forces were deprived of using their effective cannons. Such a method of attack is not included in the British tactics, the captured officers said.

The description as given above by the enemy officers explains itself how our forces succeeded in overcoming the difference in equipment and how they feared the Japanese method of operations.

Captain Miyake: The difference between the Burma campaign and other operations was that the former was mobile fightings rather than a scientific warfare. The enemy was suppressed by mobile power as it was impossible to bring the cannons into operation over a mountain region.

Lieutenant-Colonel Terada: The fact that the native inhabitants, appreciating the real intention of Japan, rendered an all-out cooperation to the Japanese Forces contributed greatly toward the Japanese success.

Colonel Hiraoka: The Japanese authorities believed that it would be quite possible to go as far as Moulmein but they anticipated difficulties in crossing the Salween River and reach the Martaban region.

Burmese Offer Cooperation

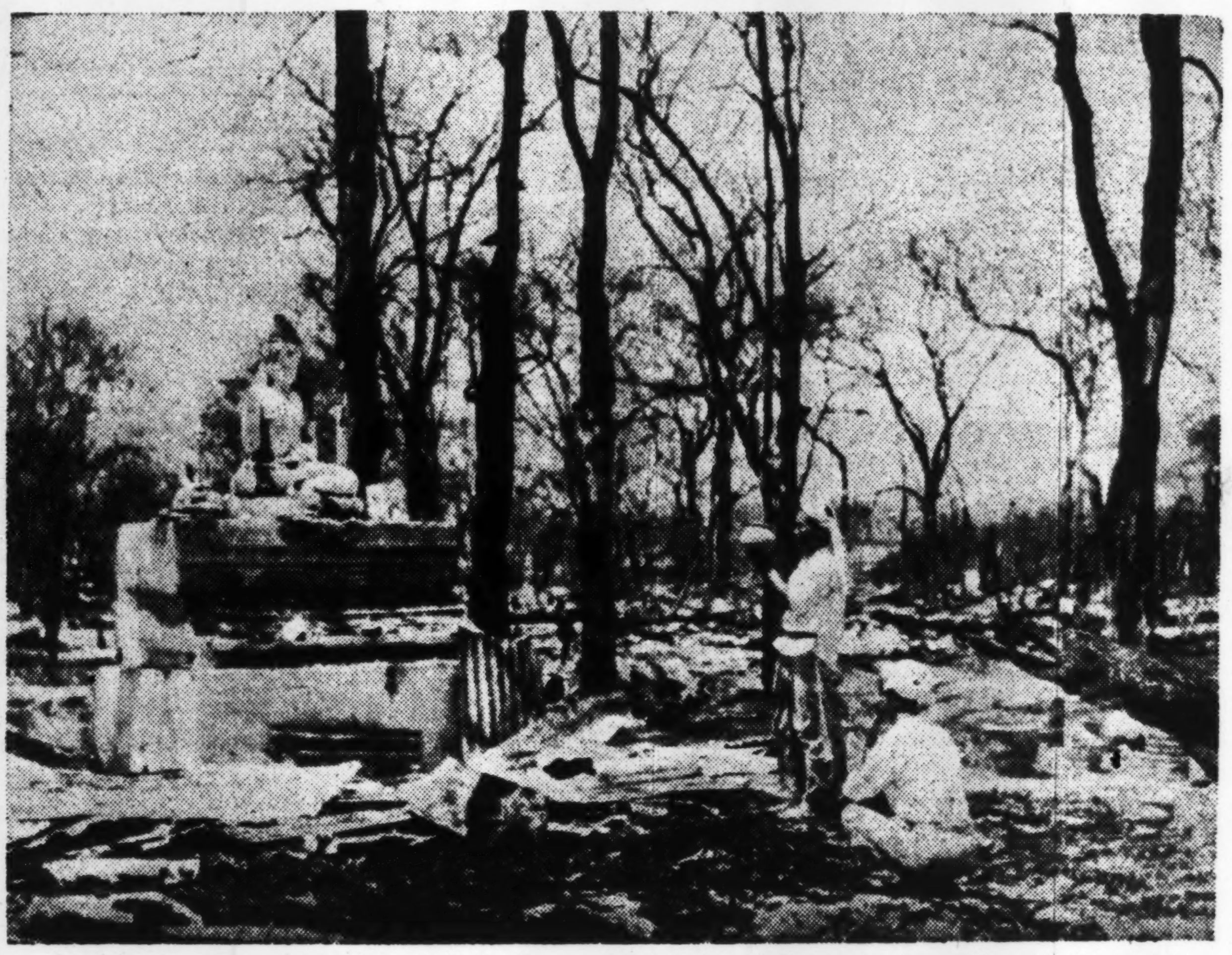
Their first concern was over necessary equipment in crossing the river. The Burmese people were ordered by the British forces not to cooperate with the Japanese Units and to sink all boats. However, they completely ignored such an order so that a large Japanese Unit was able to cross the great river in the Paung sector, situated at the upper reaches of the Salween River.

According to Colonel Hiraoka, contrary to the enemy's expectation of having the Japanese Forces attack from the north, our main forces started out for the siege of Moulmein from the direction of Mywadee and Kawkarit with another force to our rear headed toward the direction of the Paung Laung Mountains. The force to our rear headed by the Harada Unit succeeded in encircling a British force that had come all the way from India and had made a crossing of the Salween River in the Paung sector. Not a single British officer or a soldier escaped from this encirclement and they were either killed or taken prisoners.

The advance up the Salween River to Moulmein was relatively easy as a greater part of the British officers and soldiers had made their escape, leaving the combat to be done by the Indian soldiers. It was after the Paung engagement that the fighting commenced to take a complexion of real warfare against the British troops.

After the capture of Moulmein, our forces moved on northward to join another unit which had advanced from another direction and together we engaged a British force in the Bilin and the Sittaung River basins. It was here that the actual strategical plan was laid for the siege of Rangoon.

Colonel Hiraoka at this junction diverted to give a description of the enemy's armed forces in Burma, pointing out that by so doing, it becomes plain wherein the British had made a miscalculation.



Despite the enemy's scorched earth tactics, a **religious, image survives the horrors of war as** two devout Burmese offer spirit water to pray for **the bright future of New Burma.**

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Reveals Enemy's Mistake

To begin with, according to Colonel Hiraoka, the enemy made the first fatal mistake of believing that Japanese Forces were exhausted from the long years of fighting against Chungking and secondly that Burma was pro-British in the event war should break out between Japan and Britain. This fundamental mistake that the enemy had made is clearly observable in the fact that the British had neglected to strengthen the armed forces in Burma.

According to Colonel Hiraoka, the entire armed forces in Burma at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia aggregated to not more than 35,000 or 36,000 troops at the most. Burma's armed forces at the time of the outbreak of the second World War in Europe were even smaller, totaling only about 17,000 or 18,000 troops in all. It was only after the Tripartite Treaty was signed among Japan, Germany and Italy that the British began to strengthen the forces in Burma, but even then, owing to the miscalculations aforementioned, the British did not exert as much efforts as they might have done otherwise.

In strengthening the forces, native soldiers were recruited and reinforcements were sent from India, Africa, Australia and from other points. The 13th Brigade that had been recruited from India was first stationed at Mandalay, and later transferred to Shan States, while the air unit which had come from Australia was stationed at Mingala Daung. The 17th Division was called from India, while a mechanized unit had been recruited from the African front.

Aside from the miscalculation aforementioned, the British also made the fatal mistake of misjudging the Japanese strategy, according to Colonel Hiraoka. Judging from the distribution of the armed forces of the enemy in Burma, the British had expected the Japanese to attack from the north passing from Kengtaung southwestward into the Taunggyi sectors in the Shan States, but the Japanese Forces struck from quite another direction. The Uno Unit in no time took Victoria Point in Mergui, while the Oki Unit wrested Tavoy in Tenasserim from the enemy. Meanwhile the main Japanese Forces starting from Raheng in Thailand crossed the border heading straight for Moulmein.

British Troops Retreat

Taken by surprise, the British hurriedly removed their main forces stationed in the Shan States southward to Toungoo, leaving the defense of the Shan States to the Chungking forces, but the Imperial Forces by then had the situation well in hand.

The 17th Division comprising mostly of Indians which just arrived from India tried to counter-attack from the south but to no avail. Because of their late arrival, they were not only unfamiliar with the geography of the sector, but were lacking the fighting spirit for a successful resistance against the Japanese Forces.

The British-Indian 17th Division and also the mechanized brigade which were sent out as reinforcements suffered smashing reverses in the Pegu areas and were forced to retreat. In addition, the retreating enemy 7th Mechanized Brigade likewise was dealt annihilating blows by the Japanese Forces at Prome and Allanmdyo.

Despite a strong army of 50,000 to 60,000 men, the British forces in Burma did not put up even a single decisive battle. Subsequently, the Imperial Forces were able to enter into Rangoon without hardly any sanguinary battle.

Captain Miyake: The occupation of Pegu was the stepping stone for the capturing of Rangoon. Leaving a part of our forces here, the Japanese Army resorted to strategy by dispatching the Harada Unit toward the north to fool the enemy in making them believe that the Japanese Forces were advancing northward. But the Harada Unit then made a complete turn about and started to advance southward toward Rangoon, which resulted in the enemies to flee in disorderly manner. Thus, the Harada Unit was able to raise the Rising Sun flag in Rangoon on the morning of March 8 without suffering much damage.

British Are Fooled

Mr. Terada: According to information learned from leading British military strategists at that time, they did not expect the Japanese Forces would reach Rangoon.

Moreover, even when the Japanese Forces occupied Moulmein and Tavoy, the British forces thought that they could check the advance of the Japanese Forces at the Salween, Bilin or Sittang Rivers.

The thing that perplexed the British forces most was that they were unable to obtain clear information of the movement of the Japanese Forces. Thus, they tried to get this information from Burmese natives fleeing from the zones where the Japanese Forces had advanced. But these natives were unable to contribute any worthwhile information.

Therefore, the British forces as the only means left to secure this information were forced to intercept radiocasts from Tokyo and Bangkok. However, this failed to be of any value as the Japanese broadcasts did not broadcast anything that would be of any aid to the enemy.

Then, we received the surprising news that the Japanese Forces advanced into Pegu on February 20. Thus, on this day, it resulted in the decision of the British Governor-General of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, to abandon Rangoon. That night, orders were given to Rangoon citizens to evacuate the city within 48 hours, which caused British governmental leaders on February 21 and 22 to flee on motor cars toward the direction of India or Myitkyina by way of Prome and Yenangyaung.

Rangoon Hardly Damaged

Colonel Hiraoka: The aim of the Japanese Forces was to capture Rangoon and also the oil refineries of Syriam. I entered Rangoon on March 9, the day after the Harada Unit advanced into the city, and I found the city practically undamaged. Only about one-fifth of the city was in destruction.

Captain Miyake: As for me, I entered into Rangoon on the afternoon of March 8. At the outskirts of the city, cars one after another were discarded on both sides of the road. Looking toward the direction of Syrianm, black smokes were seen arising from the oil refineries there.

I had heard rumors that the city of Rangoon was in flames but when I entered into the city, I was surprised to find the structures in the city practically undemolished.

However, the city was in a jumbled state which gave me the impression that the British were in a great hurry to flee from Rangoon which they have ruled for so many years.

Another thing which impressed me was the great number of Indian people still remaining in the city.

War Materials Left

Mr. Saka: On my return to Rangoon, the first thing which I was eager to know was what had happened to the huge quantity of war materials I saw stored in the warehouses on the Rangoon wharves intended for the Chungking regime, before my evacuation from Rangoon. As you know, Rangoon was once the starting point of the Burma Road leading toward Chungking.

The large portion of these materials were disposed of by the fleeing British forces, but even then, I saw six or seven tons of lead, trucks, and drums filled with gasoline still intact, which the British no doubt did not have time to destroy in their hasty retreat.

However, the British did succeed in destroying some war materials, for at one single place, I saw approximately 1,000 trucks and motorcars put out of commission.

Colonel Hiraoka: The main objects of the scorched-earth tactics of the British was destroying the markets, power plants, wharves, communication installations, and various other important facilities.

Mr. Minami: On March 5, I left Saigon by airplane for Moulmein. Then following the Harada Unit, I entered Rangoon, where arrangements were made for the gradual enforcement of the military administration with the cooperation of Colonel Nakada and Mr. Tagami.

Many Markets Opened

Mr. Tagami: At the initial stage of the military administration, efforts were made to collect foodstuffs. Before collecting rice and canned food, markets had to be opened. In response to the desires of the local inhabitants, we opened about four markets in the city and now the number of markets has increased to 14, which is more than the number before the war.

In line with the food question, we had to deal with the traffic question. At first, we had to search for buses in provincial districts and repair them in order to resume bus traffic. In addition to buses, small coaches, side-cars and jinrikisha were mobilized for the citizens.

Simultaneously, with the resumption of means of communication, citizens who were taking shelter in provincial districts began to return to Rangoon bringing their household effects on ox carts. Streams of such citizens were seen day after day.

Accordingly, the population of Rangoon daily increased at a terrific rate. At one time, nearly 10,000 people arrived in Rangon daily from provincial districts. At the end of May, the population reached 200,000 and in September to more than 400,000.

Due to the efforts of the gendarmerie of the Imperial Japanese Forces, Dr. Ba Maw and others were rescued and on June 4, a committee for the preparation of the establishment of the central administrative organ was formed.

Rehabilitation Works Start

At the time of the entry into Rangoon, we were at a loss as to what steps should be taken as we had to deal with many things. At the outset, we had to command young Burmese and due to the arduous efforts of Mr. Minami and others, Rangoon has been rehabilitated.

Mr. Ouchi: All the safes of 23 banks under British control were locked up and cash and books were confiscated. It was impossible to open the safes of the Reserve Bank of India. We postponed the taking over of enemy banks, and designated the Yokohama Specie Bank to open its branch on April 15.

Since the circulation of military notes, bank notes of denomination over 100 rupees ceased to circulate, since this large amount was impractical for daily use.

The military notes are very popular due to the series of victories scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces. Since autumn last year, the yen of the military note has been placed on a par with the rupee. This has much to do with the popularity of the military notes.

Colonel Hiraoka: Prior to the advance of the Imperial Japanese Forces into Burma, I was confident that the Burmese were pro-Japanese. As the Japanese Forces advanced, the Burmese cooperated with us and it was indeed more than we expected. At the time of the capture of Moulmein, they cooperated wholeheartedly with us.

Burmese Kindness Explained

Mr. Saka: When we entered Myawaddi from Mesod, the Burmese people welcomed us, even though they had been robbed of their household effects by bandits and were suffering from extreme hardships. We were deeply moved when some Burmese were kind enough to offer us roast chicken and Japanese tea.

Colonel Hiraoka: What do the Burmese think of the Japanese? Japan is a country of Buddhism and the most advanced country in East Asia. Although there are only a few Japanese residents in Burma, they do not commit any wrong. Hence, there is no antipathy to the Japanese. Burma which is trying to throw off the British yoke believes that Japan is the only country upon whom it can depend upon.

However, I was doubtful whether or not the Burmese would cooperate with us in case of the outbreak of war. But I found that my fears were unfounded.

During the operations, we employed a large number of Burmese but none of them betrayed us or secretly communicated with the enemy and all of them cooperated with us faithfully.

A sapper unit consisting of Burmese was replete with anti-British sentiment and they were at all times at loggerheads with British officers. This unit at first was stationed at Mandalay by the British military authorities but owing to constant internal dissensions, the British authorities were compelled to transfer the unit to Maymyo.

Gave Helpful Aid

On the contrary, due to the wholehearted cooperation of the Burmese, the Imperial Japanese Forces were able to get sufficient information on the enemy even at the initial stage of our Burma operations and as a result, our operations made rapid progress.

During the following one year, the Burmese faithfully cooperated with us to facilitate construction work. Even now, both the United States and Britain propagate at frequent intervals that they will recapture Burma. These two enemy countries also distribute handbills among the Burmese from airplanes. It is likely that they are still unaware of the fact that the Burmese dislike the United States and Britain from the bottom of their heart. No Burmese dream of the recapture of Burma by the British army.

'EAGLES' USE WASTELANDS IN SHONAN FOR VEGETABLES

Self-Sufficiency Acquired Due To Efforts of Imperial Air Force Members

To effect a program of self-sufficiency in foodstuff, members of the Imperial Air Force, upon occupation of Shonan, launched an immediate plan for the reclamation of wastelands. With the adoption of superior agricultural technique, they were able, within a period of three months, to obtain an abundant amount of fresh vegetables, reports the Asahi.

Encouraged by the success of the men, those residing within the vicinity, in cooperation with the soldiers, assisted in the reclamation of additional land. In view of the rapid increase of fresh food products, the Civil Adviser to the Military Administration in Malai recently imported a large quantity of various species of seeds from Japan Proper.

At present, the total area of the reclaimed land, covering some 40 chobu in area, is capable of yielding enough in vegetables to meet the demands of Shonan.

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In commemoration of the 38th Army Day and as a humble expression of gratitude for the magnanimous treatment accorded to the Indian Nationals by the Imperial Nippon Government, the Indian Independence League Yokohama Chapter and Indian Merchants Association jointly has raised a War-Fund among the members of Yokohama Indian Community, to be given to the Imperial Army Authorities, in which the members have contributed as follows:—

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REICH DETERMINED TO ERADICATE REDS

200,000,000 People of European Continent Behind German Crusade

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, March 5.—Germany is now firmly determined to crush the menace of Bolshevism not only by herself but also with the wholehearted support of 200,000,000 peoples of the European continent.

This solid determination was definitely clarified by that historic speech of German Propaganda Minister Goebbels delivered on February 18 and also by Chancellor Adolf Hitler's proclamation issued on February 24. It is highly gratifying for us Axis allies that the German authorities, having virtually completed their preparations for the achievement of this noble objective, are now vigorously forging ahead toward the final victory, with the total national strength combined with the unanimous support of other friendly European nations.

Now it would be interesting to examine here how cautiously and strenuously the German Government is striving for the attainment of its objective and how eagerly Germany's friendly European Powers are going to collaborate with the German people.

A German general, who had recently been appointed by Chancellor Hitler to take charge of all the affairs pertaining to the German resources' mobilization, on February 20, issued a statement to the German press, clarifying the goal toward which all the German people should march with the self-sacrificing and loyal spirit. The statement, in part, said that all healthy German men should serve at the front, while all German women, who can do something for the promotion of the German munitions' industry, would be mobilized for the behind-the-gun services. Thus it will be seen that with the imminent summer offensive ahead, Germany is carrying out a very systematic and large-scale readjustment of man-power. A couple of examples we are going to give in the following paragraph well bespeak of this radical German step.

Girls Mobilized

It is stated that 400 shop girls of a big German department store, which has lately been ordered to close, and 900 girl employees of stores and business firms in Berlin will soon be showing their smiling faces in Berlin subways and city buses as conductresses. The 1,000 male employees of these concerns will have to serve in the army.

Then a law newly promulgated on February 11 stipulates that all the middle school boys in Germany will in the future be engaged as assistants to the German air force. Already all the middle school students, born between September, 1926 and September, 1927, were recruited for this purpose, who will shortly serve as assistant members of the German anti-aircraft, signal and coastal air defense corps.

For the saving of man-power, a certain number of German newspaper and magazine publishing companies will be ordered to close. It is reported that the publication of about two-thirds of the magazines will most likely be banned.

German Economic Minister Dr. Funk, speaking at a gathering of German leaders concerned with propaganda held in Berlin on February 16, made a detailed and full explanation of the German mobilization plan and pointed out and expressed his joy over the fact that all the German people, without evincing a slightest opposition to their government's idea, are unitedly and enthusiastically supporting the cause of the government. Thus Germany, with the burning resolution of the German masses as the background, is forcefully pushing on her all-round preparations for the forthcoming summer offensive. For instance, casting our glance over her arms production, when some 140 national munitions and industrial experts assembled at Brassenberg, Franken toward the end of February, German Munitions Minister Professor Steer stated as follows: "All the information reaching me indicate a very smooth progress of the German arms production. As a matter of fact, the production of a certain weapon has already shown an increase of as much as three times the figure previously recorded.

Creates Much Repercussion

As stated above, Germany's unusual determination and efforts for the achievement of final victory are causing considerable repercussions in the whole of Europe. Not only her allies but also all the German-occupied nations are enthusiastically supporting the German Government with the mobilization of all their national strength. How wholeheartedly various European nations are responding to a "warning bell" rung by the German leaders against the European menace of Bolshevization can well be discernible in the recent verbal statements made by French Premier Laval and also the world-famous Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin.

French Premier Laval on February 23, when he had to explain about the abolition of the frontier between the occupied French territories and unoccupied French areas, told the press: "I have always been aware of the dreadful menace of Communism, and I feel now is the most dangerous moment of this terror. The Soviet Union is now making unusual efforts to spread Bolshevism, but I firmly believe that Germany, in close collaboration with the various other European Powers, will surely be able to put up an effective resistance against this menace. And unless this effective resistance proves to be a fatal blow to Communism, the entire Europe will be exposed to the danger of Bolshevization."

Hedin's Views

Then Sven Hedin, in his article appeared in a Stockholm newspaper on February 23, showed his foresight, saying: "If it ever happens that the Soviets overwhelm the Germans, the Soviet Union will not only conquer the various Central European countries but will surely annex such nations as Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. In such a case, powerful Soviet army units will be stationed on the Swedish-Finnish border. It is no exaggeration to say that Germany is the only nation which can rescue the complete destruction of European civilization at the hands of the Soviets."

What Germany should do at present is to effect a through-going reorganization of her domestic structure and organize systematically all the natural resources and manpower of the various friendly European Powers—all for the achievement of final victory. The gigantic scale of this important work will be clearly understood by the mere fact that the latest total population of the German allies and German-occupied countries reaches an enormous figure of 173,000,000.

Here it would be worthwhile to pay attention to the recent cooperative attitude of various European nations, including France toward Germany. In the case of France, Premier Laval's cooperative policy toward Germany is rapidly going on the right track. For instance, the recent mitigation of the terms of exchanging French war prisoners in Germany and French technicians is one of them. An agreement recently reached between the German Government and the Vichy authorities provides that every time Vichy dispatches 250,000 French technicians, Germany will release 50,000 French war prisoners—just one-fifth of the number of French technical experts. Moreover, simultaneously with this, 250,000 French war prisoners will be accorded the status of free laborers. Along with this decision, the Vichy Government has just been empowered to impose compulsory labor upon all French people. It is stated that French youngmen between the ages of 20 to 22 will shortly be recruited for this purpose for a period of two years. Part of these youngsters will repair to Germany to work for the German cause. It is also pointed out that voluntary French troops are already fighting on the Eastern Front, in firm cooperation with the German forces.

Join Hands With Reich

Last but not the least important is the fact that besides those countries already lending their helping hand to Germany, there are many other minor nations who have already risen or are rising to fight for the cause of a new European order, joining their hands with the Germans. Of these nations, it may not be mistaken to cite the Netherlands. It is a well-known fact that the various plants in this country have since 1940 been fulfilling Germany's munitions orders. Because of this significant fact, it is stated that today not a single Netherlander is without a job, although there were as many as 400,000 unemployed in this country in 1939. Moreover, it is reported that approximately 300,000 Dutch laborers are now toiling themselves hard in Germany. Then as regards Netherlands' activities in her militaristic cooperation with Germany, a leader of the Netherlands National Socialist Party has recently announced that more than half the members of the Party, who are physically able to take up arms, are now fighting against the Soviets on the Eastern Front. The present members of the Netherlands National Socialist Party total 110,000, and it is pointed out that already more than 1,000 volunteers who hailed from this party have sacrificed their precious lives on the Eastern Front, in addition to some 2,000 injured.

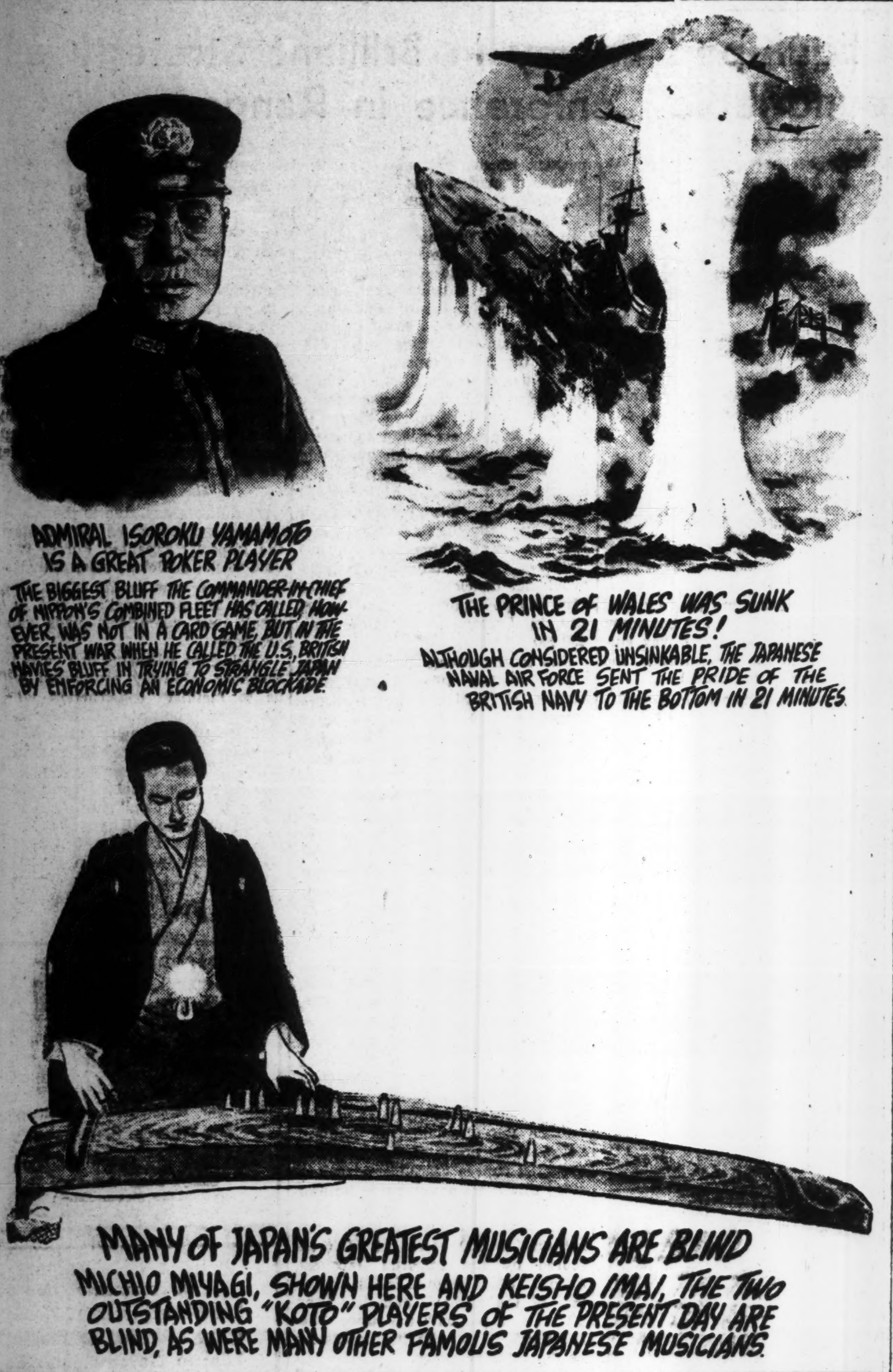
Norway Is No Exception

It seems that in the point of enthusiasm toward collaboration with Germany, Norway is not left behind other European Powers, for the Norwegian Government on February 22 promulgated a new labor law and its Social Affairs Department has been empowered to take all necessary measures for the successful prosecution of this new regulation. Meanwhile, the Commercial Affairs Department has also been authorized to close every commercial establishment that is deemed unnecessary for the execution of the war. Thus it can be seen that all the Netherlands people are willingly and wholeheartedly cooperating with Germany toward the final Axis victory over the Anglo-American Powers.

Besides these, such nations as Bohemia, Moravia, Greece Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary and three Baltic countries have likewise proclaimed special labor laws which are similar to those of Germany.

The German-Soviet war is thus swiftly developing into a gigantic struggle between the Soviet Union and the whole Europe. And this grave war situation has apparently come to attract world-wide attention as to the degree of military and moral strength which will be displayed by Europe—Europe which is being systematically reorganized through the able hands of the German Government leaders.

STRANGER THAN FICTION


ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO IS A GREAT POKER PLAYER
THE BIGGEST BLUFF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF NIPPON'S COMBINED FLEET HAS CALLED, HOWEVER, WAS NOT IN A CARD GAME, BUT IN THE PRESENT WAR WHEN HE CALLED THE U.S. BRITISH NAVIES' BLUFF IN TRYING TO STRANGLE JAPAN BY ENFORCING AN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.
THE PRINCE OF WALES WAS SUNK IN 21 MINUTES!
ALTHOUGH CONSIDERED UNSINKABLE, THE JAPANESE NAVAL AIR FORCE SENT THE PRIDE OF THE BRITISH NAVY TO THE BOTTOM IN 21 MINUTES
MANY OF JAPAN'S GREATEST MUSICIANS ARE BLIND
MICHIO MIYAGI, SHOWN HERE AND KEISHO IMAI, THE TWO OUTSTANDING "KOTO" PLAYERS OF THE PRESENT DAY ARE BLIND, AS WERE MANY OTHER FAMOUS JAPANESE MUSICIANS.

CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED IN TOKYO

Will Give First Concert Thursday; Headed by Harich-Schneider

Eta Harich-Schneider, the well-known German musician and former professor of chamber music and clavicord at the Berliner Hochschule fur Musik who is in Japan on a concert trip, has organized the Tokyo Chamber Music Society in cooperation with a group of prominent Japanese musicians. This society will give its first series of chamber music concerts this spring. The first concert will take place on Thursday, March 25, 7 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan.

Kansai Notes

Bethoven's Symphony No. 9 (Choral) will be played by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra at a four-day concert at the Asahi Kaikan, Osaka, from March 25 to 28 at 6:30 p.m. Professor Joseph Rosenstock will conduct. The soloists will be Miss Fumiko Fujita (soprano), Miss Shizuko Chiba (alto), Tamotsu Kinoshita (tenor) and Keikichi Yatabe (baritone). Over 200 students of the Kunitachi Music Academy will take part in the chorus.

Matinees will be held on March 27 and 28 at 2:30 p.m.

The concert has been sponsored by the Public Welfare Section of the Asahi Shimbun and the Nippon Symphony Orchestra, and will be for the benefit of the warship-building fund.

Music Notes

Symphony concerts by each of the three large symphony orchestras of Tokyo are among the chief musical events scheduled for the coming week in the capital.

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will offer its 17th subscription concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. Monday, presenting Noboru Toyomasu of the Tokyo Academy of Music as the piano soloist. The program consists of an Overture by Marcel Poute (first performance in Japan); Bach's Third Suite; Schubert-Liszt's "Wanderer" Fantasia for piano and orchestra, and Brahms' Fourth Symphony.

Brahms is also featured on the program of the Sixth Philharmonic Subscription Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra which will be held as the third event of the orchestra's Brahms Cycle conducted by Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m., Wednesday and Thursday, March 17 and 18, at the Hibiya Public Hall. In addition to the Third Symphony and Hungarian Dances by Brahms, the program contains Tchaikovski's "Francesca da Rimini" Fantasia (according to Dante's "Divine Comedy") and "Two Poems" by the contemporary Japanese composer Shukichi Mitsukuri.

The Greater East Asia (Shochiku) Symphony Orchestra will hold its second periodical concert at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. on Saturday, March 20. Under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale), Bizet's "Arlesienne" Suite No. 2, Schubert's "Rosamunde" Interlude and Ballet Music, and Borodin's Dances from the opera, "Prince Igor," will be played.

Two Japanese singers of preeminently Italian training will be heard each in their solo recitals this week. Yoshinori Matsuyama, who has studied in Italy, will offer a program of opera selections from Rossini's "Barber of Sevilla," and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Italian and French classical songs, Japanese pieces by Koscak Yamada, and several songs from his own compositions, at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6 p.m. Monday. Miss Sonoko Tanaka will assist at the piano. The recital is sponsored by the Karatachi Association.

An "Evening of Artistic Folk-Songs of Japan, Germany, Italy, and Spain" will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Sunday, March 21, by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, soprano, who studied vocal music under the guidance of the late Maestro Attilio Belleti and of Madam Yoshiko Tetsu-Beltramelli. Assisting in the concert are Miss Haruko Fujita, piano, and the Nippon Chorus Society conducted by Eiichi Uchida.

A concert by the Toyo Music school will take place at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, March 18.

Beethoven's String Quartet in F minor, Haydn's String Quartet in C major, and Brahms' Clarinet Quintet in B minor will be performed by the Matsumoto String Quartet (composed of members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra) with the assistance of Tomizo Tsujii, clarinet, in their third chamber music recital at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 7 p.m. Friday, March 19.

Dance performances of the week include the second recital by Miss Junko Ozawa with new creations to music by Scarlatti, Chopin, Offenbachi, Nobutoki, Hattori, and others, at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m. Sunday, March 14; and an Evening of Modern Dances shown by Ichiro Miki, Miss Konami Ishii, Kenji Hinoki, Shigeru Fujita, Suzuko Kawakami, and others, at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m. Saturday, March 20.

Among light music programs scheduled for the current week are a "Concert of New Music" with performances by Haruhiko Haida and his Southern Band, Hiroshi Watanabe and his band, Ryo Watanabe conducting the Columbia Orchestra, Shin Matsumoto with his Saxophone Quartet, the Shochiku Light Music Band, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with his band, at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, from 6 p.m. today; a dance and light music program for those engaged in labor service, featuring songs by Miss Kuniko Ashihara, dances by Miss Suzuko Kawakami with her troupe, and performances by Kiyoshi Sakurai and Haruhiko Haida with their bands, at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Monday; and the Fourth Welfare Music Spring Concert, with the participation of Miss Shizuko Kasagi, Haruhiko Haida, and Kiyoshi Sakurai with their bands, Miss Fumiko Inada and Koichi Mine, singers, and Sachio Koizumi with his accordian band, at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Monday and Tuesday.

Four concerts are being planned by the Tokyo Chamber Music Association (Tokyo Kammermusik-Vereinigung) under the leadership of Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, German piano and clavichord virtuoso, the first of which will be held at the Sangyo Kaikan, 7 p.m. Thursday, March 25. The program for the first evening has been announced as an all-Bach program.

Operatic fragments from Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," Mozart's "Die Zauberfloete," Goldmarks's "Die Koenigin von Saba," and others, for sporano solo, female vocal trio, and female chorus, will be presented in the second vocal program by the Alumni Association of the Musashino Music School, under the direction of Yoshitaka Sakamoto, from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, March 25, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Three violin and piano sonatas, by Brahms, Faure, and Beethoven, will be rendered by Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin, and Professor Leo Sirota, piano, for the fifth program in the series of periodical Masterpieces Appreciation Concerts at th Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Saturday, March 27.

Miss Kyo Ishii, pianist, who was graduated from the Tokyo Academy of Music, last year, will be the featured soloist of a Piano and Orchestra Evening at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. Sunday, March 28. She will play Mozarts Piano Concerto in D minor, Toroku Takagi's "Tango Fantasia," and Saint-Saens' "L'Afrique," with the accompaniment by the Tokyo Young People's Orchestra conducted by Toroku Takagi.

5 Nurses of Saiseikai Foundation Granted Special Awards From Doi Endowment Fund

Five nurses of the Saiseikai Foundation, which operates hospitals and clinics throughout Japan were honored on Friday for meritorious services rendered toward welfare work of the foundation. The ceremony of awarding certificates of merit was conducted at the Marunouchi Kaikan in the presence of Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, president of the Foundation, and Hikoichiro Doi, prominent businessman, who made it possible to make awards through his recent generous contribution.

Hikoichiro Doi

Those who received the awards were the Misses Matsuko Tsubouchi, Mitsu Aoki, Fuyu Takayanagi, Saki Koshiba, and Toki Kumano, all of Tokyo. Besides the granting of awards, every nurse connected with the various Saiseikai clinics was given a solatium.

Also present at the ceremony were Shigenosuke Ushio, Privy Councilor and vice-president of the Foundation, and a score of branch hospital officials and representatives of the nurses.

The Saiseikai Foundation is one of the largest welfare organizations in the country established with an Imperial endowment, maintaining a large number of hospitals, free clinics, children's homes, maternity wards and in one year over 440,000 patients are handled in Tokyo alone.

Through Mr. Doi's generous donation last year, it was made possible for the Saiseikai Foundation to establish a special endowment for honoring annually those nurses contributing their best efforts toward the promotion of general welfare work of the country and this year saw the first presentation of such awards.

The benefactor is widely known among the foreign circles of the capital for he is the president of the Athenee Francaise Cultural Association and also the head of the Seminar Germania Literary Society. Recently he had the unique honor of being presented with an autographed portrait of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler for his contribution in promoting the Japanese-German Cultural Amity. His interest in things Chinese and China is also well-known for he is an adviser to the Good Neighbor Institute which maintains close contact with the Chinese literary movements.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and Manfred Gurlitt

The sixth of the Beethoven series was held on the evening of March 5 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program was Fantasia for piano, orchestra and chorus in C minor, Op. 80; and the Ninth Symphony. The soloists were Miyake-Harue (soprano), Chiba-Sizuko (alto), Sonoda-Seiichi (tenor) and Hujii Noriaki (baritone), and the Musashino Choir.

To the so-called Beethoven's second belongs the Choral Fantasie (Fantasia for piano, orchestra and chorus). In this, he had tentatively formulated on the idea of a union between the voices and the instruments, which later took such a colossal scale in his Ninth and last Symphony.

The Symphony No. 9 in D minor, Op. 125: This one of the greatest and unfortunate (in more ways than one) symphonies was written in 1823, in the so-called Beethoven's third period. It was first performed in Vienna in 1824, and the following year, its first performance in London took place by the London Philharmonic Society, for which it was written. The choral finale was not originally written for this symphony, but the finale of the string quartet in A minor, Op. 132, was more likely to have been. Finally, Schillel's "Ode to Joy" was taken up and wrought into a finals for this symphony. Hence, the unprecedented combination of voices and instruments with variations on a lofty scale.

The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra with its short history (less than a decade since the organization of the orchestra) behind it is nevertheless becoming an only rival to its senior, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra. Manfred Gurlitt's reading of the symphony had a certain amount of coherence on the whole, though in detail one would have wished for a thought more precise distinction in dynamic-variation and tempo-modification; for instance, in the First Movement (Allegro, man non troppo, up poco maestoso), not far from the opening theme, there is a flowing, mystically agitated figuration played by all the strings, except the double-basses, in unison and in pianissimo; here, the wonderful tenderness is impossible without the precision of execution on the part of the strings concerned, but perhaps more important than that is the imperceptible modification of tempo and nuance within these half a dozen bars; a slight ritenuto together with an imperceptible augmentation of tone introduced in the second bar of the figuration, (i.e. towards the end of descending figuration-line) and a shade pestaments from the third bar onward with an ever decrease of tone would have given a more desired effect.

During the performance, one got the impression that the cellos and double-basses were rather unsatisfactory from the sonority point of view; this was particularly exemplified at such places as the famous melody in D major played on the cellos and double-basses alone. For the immediate, but no fundamental, rectification of this defect, one would venture to suggest the re-arrangement of the sections of the orchestra; it would give a better tonal balance, if all the double-basses and violas were brought to the right foreground, (where the present second violins are) and take the second violins on the left side just behind the first violins. All the brasses as much as possible to the left and the woods to the right.

The combination of the soloists was a happy one from the musical and tonal point of view; both the soprano (Miyake) and the alto (Chiba) sang excellently with due regard to the tonal balance of the combined singing, though one would have wished for a little more dramatic intensity and breadth in the singing; the (Sonoda) and the baritone (Hujii) made up sufficiently in phrasing and sincerity of purpose what they lacked in the attractiveness of their voices.

The Musashino Choir was on the whole satisfactory, though a little more precision and coloring were desired.

Yeh Assumes New Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 11.—The National Government has appointed Yeh Hsia-sheng as counsellor of the National Government. He was formerly president of the High Court in Kwangtung and recently joined the peace movement.

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ORES LAW REVISION WILL BOOST OUTPUT

Priority Policy Seen Applied to Mining Industry by License System Application

Many industrial laws have been enacted and many others revised by the Diet in its present session in order to increase the productive power of the country. Among the others, the major revision introduced into the Important Ores Production Increase Law deserves our first attention because of the close bearings it has on the development of the super-priority industries just specified by the authorities, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The major revision of the law in question, says the periodical, has been necessitated by the increasingly important role being played by key ores during the present war. The law was enacted in 1938, the second year of the China Affair, with 5 years' validity, and but for the present revision was to expire at the end of June next. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, is rapidly increasing the demand for various ores of importance. Here lies the reason for the extension of its validity as provided for in the major revision introduced into the law.

The revision introduced into the law in question, in addition to extending its validity, aims at the increase of the production of all ores of importance through the simplification of the administrative procedure to be gone through by miners prior to the commencement of work, expansion of mining area, and other activities.

Validity Extended

In the first place, the validity of the law has been extended by 5 years, so that the authorities may have time to consider further revisions in the mining laws in view of the changes which may take place in the future. In this connection, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi stated in reply to an interpellation in the Diet that the authorities were desirous of enacting a perfect mining law after a careful study of the situation.

Another purpose of the revision of the law in question is observable in the application of the license system to the mining industry, both subterranean and alluvial. This may be taken as an embodiment of the Government's policy of applying the priority policy to the mining industry as well as to other industries. The authorities, through the adoption of the priority system, are certainly speeding up the development of rich mines under efficient management.

Due to the adoption of the license system, any party, hereafter, is required to obtain the permission of the authorities prior to the commencement of activities in developing specified ores in specified districts. It is, however, the policy of the authorities to reduce the number of ores to be placed under in license system as far as possible in view of the increasing demand for ores.

Authorities Given Power

Due to the present revision of the law in question, the authorities have been authorized either to restrict or prohibit the development of specified mines in specified zones, in cases where those mines are not worth working on, in order to save the loss of time and labor. Another matter worth mentioning is that the revision has opened a way for the establishment of the right of mining against the right of ownership of both subterranean and alluvial mines in order to protect the right of enterprisers.

The revision of the Imperial Mining Development Company's Law is also noteworthy as an embodiment of the wartime mining policy of the Government. The revision provides for the amalgamation of the two national policy mining concerns, namely the Japan Gold Production Development Company and the Imperial Mining Development Company. The amalgamation of these two companies is aimed at the promotion of efficiency side by side with the curtailment of unnecessary expenses. The amalgamation is to be effected through the merger of the former into the latter.

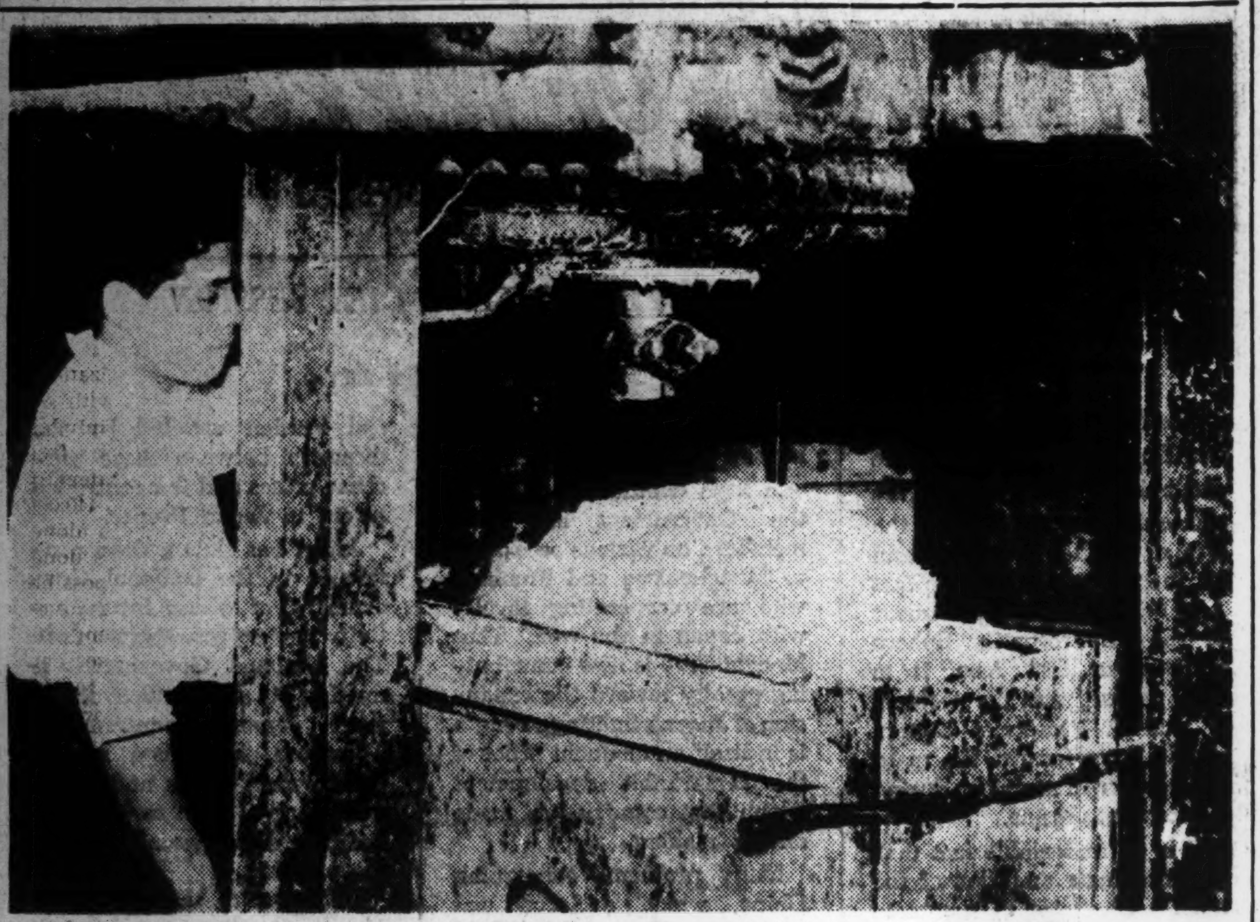
Will Adjust Industry

After the amalgamation of the two companies, the new organization, to be called by the name of the latter company, will be expected to execute, in addition to the development of the mineral deposits as heretofore, various duties concerning the adjustment of the mining industries in Japan Proper.

The Imperial Mining Company, after the planned amalgamation, will be placed, in the same way as heretofore, under the control and supervision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry with the assistance of the Finance Ministry.

For the increase of production, all parties concerned are required to concentrate their efforts on the development of rich mines with up-to-date working system on the one hand, and devote their efforts to the disposal of hopeless undertakings. These two measures represent the two different ways leading to the same goal, or the expansion of production. The revision introduced into the Imperial Mining Development Company's law is clearly aimed at the execution of the Government's wartime mining policy of augmenting the supply of key ores.

For Clean Fighting



Physical cleanliness goes with clean mentality and the proverbial Japanese passion for neatness is manifested in the fairness and gallantry in action shown on the battlefield. Shown is soap, demand for which is as great in wartime as in peace, in the making. After what is technically called crutching, the soap is run into frames to cool. After cooling it is cut into bars and slabs to dry before the brand is stamped on each cake.

STOCK PRICE INDEX GAINS 4 PER CENT

Record High of Nov. 1942 Reached—Upward Course Treaded by General Wares

With the consistent demand for wares from among the investing public, the Tokyo Stock Exchange this month registered a rise of four percent in the index figure of stock prices over that of last month when it stood at 212.7, reaching the record high of index figures attained in November last year, according to investigations conducted by the Tokyo Stock Exchange, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Reviewing the price movement of stocks according to classified industries, it is seen that the prices of general stocks have treaded an upward course with the only exception of those connected with the traffic business. As a matter of fact, agricultural and fishing industrials have scored a gain of 5.9 per cent, mechanical industrials 5.6 per cent, metallic industrials 4.5 per cent and ceramic and similar industrials 4.4 per cent.

With regard to the index figures of turnovers of stocks and the money in circulation on the Stock Exchange, they respectively show a gain of 6.1 per cent and of 10,4 per cent. Again, the total index figures of leading wares indicate a gain of 4.0 per cent.

On the other hand, the general rise in stock prices has brought about a fall of 0.01 per cent in the average yield of profit dividends as compared with last month when the average stood at 5.47 per cent. The following list shows the index figures taken for last month together with the gains over the preceding month and average yields of profit dividends according to classified industries:

Index Figures of Stock Prices, for February and Subsequent Gains and Average Yields of Profit Dividends

	Index figure (Feb.)	Gain over (Jan.)	Ave. yield of profit divid'ds
		(Percentages)	
Total index figure	212.7	4.0	5.46
Traffic	140.3	—	5.45
Electric and gas	245.5	1.5	5.64
Mining	139.2	1.2	5.61
Fiber	97.9	1.2	6.04
Metallic	185.4	4.5	5.87
Mechanic	243.2	5.6	4.66
Chemical	123.0	2.7	5.90
Foodstuff	134.5	3.4	5.65
Farming and fishing	454.0	5.9	5.25
Ceramic	80.7	4.4	5.68
Commercial	72.9	3.8	6.76
Banking and insur.	239.0	4.1	4.79
Exchange	80.1	0.3	5.09
Index figure of turnovers	260.4	6.1	—
Index figures of money in circulation	553.9	10.4	—
Index figure of prices of leading wares	76.1	4.0	—

Tobacco Yield Good

According to the Utsunomiya branch office of the Monopoly Bureau, the new crop of the leaf tobacco in the prefecture has been very plentiful this year, especially the "Daruma" leaves of Kawachi and Kamitsuga districts, where the yield per tan (300 tsubo) was 241.8 kilograms on an average, the price being ¥1.10 per kilogram. The price paid to the tobacco growers amounted to ¥265.977, per tan showing an increase of ¥99.51 as compared with last. Several growers of Kamitsuga-gun earned ¥328.782 per tan on an average, says the Nippon Sangyo.

FOR MORE ALUMINUM

Nichi-Man, Showa Merge to Increase Efficiency

Merger of the Nichi-Man Aluminum Co. (capitalized for ¥20,000,000 including the paid up capital of ¥17,000,000) into the Showa Electric Company was decided on at meetings of the two boards of directors on March 9 in Tokyo, subject to the approval of the shareholders who are to hold their general meetings on March 31 in order to study different questions regarding the amalgamation of the two companies, says the Nippon Sangyo.

After the merger of the Nichi-Man Aluminum Company, the capital of the Showa Electric Industry Company will reach ¥122,000,000 (fully paid up). The amalgamation of the two companies will facilitate the development of the aluminum industry in Japan and Manchoukuo.

UPPED DEMAND SEEN FOR ELECTRIC POWER

Measures Being Taken to Increase Supply to Cope With Production Expansion

The decision just reached by the Government to exercise greater efforts for the speedy development of the five super-priority industries is necessitating the augmentation of the supply of electric power required for the execution of the purpose in view.

As is obvious, the expansion of the five super-priority industries necessarily increases the demand for the electric power required for the operation of the manufactories concerned. Especially, in the production of aluminum, magnesium and special steel, electric power is required not only for the operation of the manufactories, but as one of the raw-materials. Therefore, says the Nippon Sangyo, we have every reason to anticipate a substantial increase in the demand for electric power as time passes. This is why Chosen and Taiwan, where there is an abundant supply of power, are selected as the seats of various light metal industries of our country.

Meanwhile, however, different parties who are engaged in the light metal industries in Japan Proper are expected to exercise greater efforts to increase their productive power through the expansion or improvement of their factory equipment, which, of course, will increase the demand for electric power. In accordance with the advices and instructions of the Government, the proprietors of different non-urgent industrial plants throughout Japan Proper are observing a strict economy in the consumption of power at their works.

But, it is quite impossible to meet the increasing demand for electricity merely by such a measure. The only way to supply all the priority industries in Japan Proper with the electric power they need is to develop new sources of supply. The Communications Ministry and the Japan Electric Power Generation and Supply Company, therefore, are taking necessary measures to enrich the supply of power through the expansion of their power plants, and by better utilization of lake and river waters.

Many of the light metal industry proprietors, however, are expressing the wish that special efforts be exercised by the authorities to develop new electric power resources for the exclusive use of light metal industrial plants.

MARGIN COLLECTION PRODUCES WARINESS

Short-Term Stocks Unusually Firm; Long-Terms Gain, While Spots Irregular

Reflecting the wariness felt by the bull camp as the Exchange authorities' were out to collect margins along a wide front of wares handled on the spot market, the Tokyo Stock Exchange registered a fall in volume of turnovers yesterday, and this trend was accelerated by pre-holiday considerations on the part of general traders. As a consequence, prices of a few industrials began to soften with the exception, however, of the listed wares in the short-term section which retained a resilient tone.

In the long-term section, Manchou Tobacco scored an impressive gain of ¥1.90, while Tokyo Wire Rope slipped down ¥1.50, Uraga Shipbuilding ¥1.20, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.10 and Japan Piston ¥1.00.

The short-term section was unusually firm, and the bourse issue and the rest of leaders picked up in fractions.

The spot market was comparatively irregular. Chosen Hydro Electric Power, new, rallied ¥1.30 and Showa Airplane Manufacturing Industrial and Central Tobacco stepped up ¥1.00 each. On the other hand, Toyo Mechanical Industrial eased ¥2.00 and its new ¥1.50, and Kawasaki Heavy Industrial simultaneously slipped ¥1.50.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Mr.	Apr.	May
Kanebo Spinning (50)	—	128.1	—
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.7	84.0	85.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	81.9	82.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	70.0	70.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	—	—	72.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	99.8	99.3	99.1
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	78.2	78.8	67.1
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.9	84.2	83.8
Japan Nitrogen (50)	72.5	73.2	72.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	92.7	—	92.5
O. S. K. (50)	83.7	—	84.8
Nissan Steamship (50)	—	67.8	68.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	84.5	84.8	83.9
Ishihara Ind (50)	67.4	67.9	67.1
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	113.0	113.1	113.3
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	141.6	141.3	140.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	65.8	—	65.9
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	46.0	—	47.7
Asahi Glass (50)	94.5	93.3	91.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.0	100.7	101.7
Manchou Tobacco (50)	91.2	92.0	92.9

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	84.8	5.1	4.7	85.1
N. Y. K.. new	78.2	8.6	8.1	78.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.3	5.5	5.2	95.5
Kanebo Spin. new.	74.7	4.8	4.5	74.8
Teikoku Rayon, new	70.5	1.0	0.5	71.0
Hitachi Iron Works.	92.8	2.9	2.5	92.9
Osaka Exch. new	43.4	3.6	3.2	43.6
Japan Steel Tube	68.1	8.5	8.0	68.3
Japan Oil	74.0	4.0	3.8	73.8
• • •				
S. M. R.	74.7	4.7	4.7	74.7
N. Y. K.. old	92.1	2.2	2.1	92.2
Hokkaido Coal	73.4	3.6	3.5	73.5
Kanebo Spin. old	127.6	7.6	7.5	127.5
Toyo Rayon, new	57.9	8.0	7.9	58.0
Kokura Iron Works.	54.3	4.3	4.1	54.1
• • •				
Japan Beer. new	46.3	6.3	6.2	46.3
Japan Sugar. new	65.8	5.8	5.7	65.7
Ensuiko Sugar	63.1	3.1	3.1	63.1
Japan Mining	61.2	1.2	1.1	61.1
Manchou Heavy Ind	61.2	1.3	1.2	61.2

Bill Clearings

March 13

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	257,798	106,466
Balance	41,754	[illegible]

DIFFICULTIES BESET SHIPBUILDING IN U.S.

Shortage of Turbines Renders Progress in Construction Very Unsatisfactory

The actual progress America is making in shipbuilding is told by Emory Land, chief of the War Shipping Board of the United States, in an article he contributed to the New York Times of February 22. It is interesting to note the difficulties the United States is encountering in shipbuilding as revealed by a high official of the Roosevelt regime, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The following is a faithful reproduction of the article published by the New York Times, says the Diamond: "President Roosevelt is aiming at the construction of 16,000,000 tons of mercantile vessel in the 12 months ending December, 1943. Including the 800 ships constructed in 1942, the number of merchant ships to be launched at various American dockyards will total 2,300 by the end of December this year." These words of Land are an exaggeration of Roosevelt's bluff in Congress on February 9 that "the United States is in a position to construct 1,000,000 tons of mercantile vessels in the 12 months ending December, 1943, provided we have a liberal supply of necessary materials."

Progress Unsatisfactory

In spite of the big boasts of Roosevelt and Emory Land, however, the United States is not making satisfactory progress in shipbuilding according to information available up to the present. It is believed very difficult among American shipbuilders to launch so many vessels this year due to the unexpected delay in the manufacture of turbines and speed-reduction cog-wheels.

Emory Land says in his article that the shipbuilders of the United States, in consideration of the shortage of speed-reduction cog-wheels which are indispensable for the running of ordinary turbines, are considering the adoption of special steam turbines. "We are, however, not in a position to say when we shall be able to secure an ample supply of such steam turbines."

The construction of small type warships, including destroyers, submarine chasers, and escort ships or carvettes, is subjected to a great delay. At present, the Bethlehem Federalbus Steel Works and others are engaged in the construction of destroyers, while the construction of submarine chasers is entrusted to shipbuilders on the five great lakes. The Hingham Works and others are engaged in the construction of other small type warships. They are, however, making poor progress due to the shortage of engines. It was planned at first that these small type warships should be equipped with steam turbines. But, a fundamental revision of the plan has been necessitated on account of the short supply of the speed-reduction cog-wheels.

The construction of these small type war vessels is indispensable to escort American transports. The fact that most American dockyards are making very poor progress in the construction of even these vessels is eloquent proof of the greater difficulty which they are confronted with relative to the construction of merchant ships. In this connection, a recent issue of the Daily Express stated as follows:

"The present progress we are making in shipbuilding is far from satisfactory. The number of our ships being destroyed by U-boats continues to be greater than that of new boats being launched in the United States. In spite of desperate efforts, we are as yet not in a posision to defeat the activities of enemy submarines."

To make the situation more gloomy for the country, many accidents are reported to have occurred to the liberty type boats newly launched due to faulty construction. To mention just one or two instances, a 16,500-ton tanker recently launched at a shipyard in Portland suddenly went to the bottom immediately after launching, having broken in two amidships with a terrible explosion, while several cargo boats launched recently turned out to be badly lacking in stability due to poor designs and technique.

The total tonnage of boats delivered to the Government in January last was smaller by 150,000 tons than that delivered in December last, although a substantial increase was to have been realized.

Yu Given New Post

C.P.S.

PEKING, March 11.—The Hsinminhui has appointed Yu Hsi-Chieh as vice-chairman of that organization, and Chang Tze-Chun as director of the Political Affairs Department of the Hui.

Tu Made Counsellor

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 11.—The National Government has appointed Tu Shih-an as counsellor of the Government, and Wang Tze-kuang as director of the Bureau of Finance of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

DECISIVE WAR FINANCE LAUNCHED

Four New Measures Adopted for Promotion of National Savings to Absorb Purchasing Power, Including Changes in Financing Act

For the promotion of national savings, which undoubtedly represents one of the most important means of absorbing purchasing power to curb any tendency to inflation in wartime, four new measures have been approved in the present session of the Diet, namely, the issue of a new type of savings debentures embodied in amendments to the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law amendments to the National Savings Association Law, an act governing the carrying on in addition by commercial banks of the business of savings banks and trust companies and the Law governing the institution of facilities for tax-paying. Domei gives an explanation of these measures as follows:

By amendments to the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law (Section 4, Art. 10), the Government or the agencies designated by the Government are authorized to issue a kind of savings debentures. The new debentures can be used for certain prescribed purposes such as in making long-term deposits and in purchasing national bonds and other debentures. If payment of taxes by means of these debentures is recognized they will constitute the same kind of tax-paying bonds as are being issued in Germany.

Under Section 5, Article 10, of the same law, a new provision has been added authorizing agencies to be designated by the competent authorities to issue new types of debentures rather in the nature of lottery-tickets, as distinguished from the existing patriotic bonds and savings debentures.

Through the present amendments to the National Savings Association Law, it has become possible to establish new savings associations with city, town or village as a unit. At the same time, the provision for exemption from tax which has hitherto been applied to income from dividends and interest under the classified income tax is now made applicable under the combined income tax as well.

The object of the law governing the carrying on in addition by ordinary banks of the business of savings banks and of trust companies lies in mobilizing all the existing banking institutions throughout the country for the promotion of savings.

Under this law, ordinary and special banks are empowered to handle petty savings deposits of less than ¥10,000, together with trust deposits.

Under the Tax-paying Facilities Act, (1) town assemblies, village assemblies and other similar bodies are designated as tax-paying bodies and various stipulations are provided for their growth and development as such, (2) a new deposit system for the payment of taxes will be instituted for juridical persons, (3) designated banking institutions will be ordered to open a new system of "tax-paying reserve deposits" to be appropriated for the payment of taxes and (4) a system for the payment of taxes through savings will be provided for.

A New Departure

The last-mentioned system in particular is quite a new departure in that it combines payments of taxes with savings. Under this system, when the tax-payer has saved an amount equal to three times the tax he is to pay, not only will the tax be regarded as having been paid but the sum originally deposited in this type of savings account termed the "Wartime Tax-Paying Savings' will be returned to him after the expiration of 12 years.

The bill for the special account relative to special assets and funds also approved in the present session of the Diet provides for a new special account with the object of utilizing enemy assets under Japanese control. The enemy assets in China and the southern regions amount to quite enormous figures, and the importance for utilizing them for the increase of fighting strength with which to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia cannot be exaggerated.

With the promulgation of this law, the enemy assets, for the utilization of which no way has heretofore been open, will be able to display their usefulness to the fullest extent in the cause not only of our country, but of Greater East Asia as a whole.

The Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

that is, the one championing Motonari, prevailed over the pro-Mototsuna faction, and on the memorable date of August 10, 1523, Motonari was formally installed as Lord of Koriyama Castle. At the same time he sent an envoy to Tomita to obtain as a matter of form Amako's permission for his succession. Notwithstanding this formality, however, Motonari from that moment never forgave the Amakos as represented by their young daimyo, Haruhisa, and his minion, Kamei, and the rest of the group.

The defeated party of Mototsuna did not take their defeat tamely; they bided their time to stage a coup d'etat against Motonari; and the latter knew it. One night in April of 1524, so the story goes, there was a banquet being held at the home of Mori Mototsuna, attended of course by his trusted retainers, Sakagami and Watanabe, and they were listening enraptured to the tale of Heike being chanted by the expert Biwa-hoshi, Sho-ichi specially sent by his Lordship, Motonari, for his brother's entertainment. Suddenly a band of expert swordsmen broke upon the scene, and made short work of Mototsuna and his entourage.

It looks like a downright act of treachery or a most flagrant example of fratricide on the part of Motonari, but we ought to remember that he might have tasted an identical fate if he had let things drift, and the history of Japan might not have been what it is. His younger brother was probably a worm hardly worth being removed, but the enemy behind him, the Amakos, were so formidable that he could not afford to let their agents spin their poisonous webb in his own camp.

As soon as Mori's defection from the Amakos was reported to Izumo, Haruhisa reciprocated the compliment by declaring war upon the Ouchi Mori confederacy, but his brave plan to "kill two birds with one stone," launched upon a gradiose scale, met with disaster after disaster at the hands of the Ouchi-Mori armies. So the Amakos' fortunes steadily went down till the Castle of Tomita, the famous Gwatt-san-jo, capitulated to Mori in 1566. This part of the story, relatting the decline and fall of the Amakos, however, propely belongs to the more remarkable careers of Ouchi Yoshitaka and Mori Motonari.

(End)

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. With Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	85.10	+ 0.30
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.80	+ 0.40
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	74.80	+ 0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1943

Behind the Standley Affair

The affair of Ambassador Standley seems to have simmered down somewhat at last. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have hastily covered up what threatened to develop into a nasty quarrel. But the underlying causes for the antagonism between the two supposed allies remain uncorrected, for indeed they are well-nigh impossible to correct.

When Admiral William H. Standley, American ambassador to Moscow, complained to the press a few days ago that the Soviet Government was hiding from its public the extent of the American aid to the Soviet Union, it was obvious that something ominous was in the wind. Particularly, since on the very same day Vice-President Henry A. Wallace bluntly warned that another world war was inevitable unless the United States and the Soviet Union succeeded in reaching an agreement before the conclusion of this present war.

As was to be imagined, these sharp remarks from such high officials caused an immediate reaction. Newspapers all over the world whetted their attention. Questioned in the House of Commons, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden washed his hands of the affair by replying that it was not for him to comment on a quarrel which concerned only the United States and the Soviet Union. Brenden Bracken, Minister for Information, evaded the question in the same way.

Seeing that the matter was getting out of hand, Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State; disavowed any official responsibility for Standley's remark and pretended to be highly displeased, even intimating that Standley might-be recalled. Later Standley was made to announce that he had issued his statement on his own responsibility, while Litvinov, the Soviet ambassador at Washington, hurried to announce that American aid to the Soviet Union had been an "enormous help" and was deeply appreciated by the Soviets. And thus the matter has been officially quieted for the time being.

Of course no one imagines that Standley really spoke lightly out of turn without consideration for the inevitable consequences. Ambassadors do not have private opinions, at least not for divulgence to the press, and neither do they make any important moves on their own initiative without consultation with the home authorities. When an ambassador and a vice-president both on the same day happen to make statements which are the opposite of cordial to another nation, it may be assumed that there is a reason.

In Standley's case, there were in fact several reasons. Standley's move was obviously a "squeeze play" designed to force the Soviet Union to acknowledge its indebtedness to the United States. The United States wanted such an acknowledgment from the Soviet Union in the first place because of the matter of the Lend-Lease Act, the renewal of which was being debated in the American Congress. Because of the underlying fear and hatred which the ruling class of America bears toward communism, a strong opposition on the part of many of the legislators had developed against the sending of further Lend-Lease aid to the Soviet Union. In order to get this Lend-Lease legislation renewed, it was necessary for the Administration to have some testimony from the recipients of the aid that the aid was substantial, that it was useful, and that it was appreciated. Standley's remark did succeed finally in drawing out the necessary response from Litvinov, although in view of the petulance with which Standley had to make his remark and the belatedness of Litvinov's assurance it is to be questioned as to how much good it all did.

In the second place the United States wanted such an acknowledgment from the Soviet Union as a club to hold over the latter's head. It is patent enough that although the United States and Britain are most anxious to utilize the Soviets as an instrument against the Axis, neither have any desire to see the Soviet Union become too strong or influential. An acknowledgment of indebtedness by the Soviet Union would serve to keep it in proper humility and submissiveness to the United States, the Americans must have reasoned. At least it would serve to curb the influence and prestige of the Soviets if they could be periodically reminded that they owed their power to American aid.

In the third place Standley's remark was an expression of American pique over the Soviet Union's slighting of the Casablanca conference. Stalin's refusal to attend this futile conference and the constant Soviet references to the non-materialization of the promised second front and to the necessity of the Soviets relying solely on their own efforts naturally embarrassed the Americans. Standley's remark was intended to express American resentment over this situation and to make the Soviet Union desist from its embarrassing references to the futility of American aid.

Aside from any specific object, Standley's remark, and even more so the speech of Vice-President Wallace at the Ohio Wesleyan University on March 9, were ill-disguised indications of the underlying fear and hatred of the Soviet Union which grip America. Such an antagonism on the part of the United States toward the Soviet Union is most natural, for it is obvious that despite all their attempts to cover up their antagonism for the sake of temporary expediency, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the social philosophies of the two countries. Particularly at a time like the present when the so-called "American way of life," which is a mere euphemism for rampant capitalistic individualism, is finding itself on its last legs as the result of its utter inadequacy to meet the conditions of the modern world, the American leaders are particularly nervous and resentful of the competitive influence of communism. Hence all this thinly-veiled petulance and ill-will expressed by the Americans toward the Soviet Union.

How embarrassing and incongruous their alliance of expediency with the Soviets is to the Americans can be seen in the unusual emphasis with which Wallace in his recent speech tried to identify Christianity with the American brand of "democracy." Now it is a well-known fact that the countries of Latin America are strongly Roman Catholic and therefore strongly anti-communistic. Wallace is scheduled to leave soon for Latin America on a mission to draw more support from these countries to the war activities of the United States. The Alliance of the United States with the Soviet Union is apt to prove embarrassing to Wallace when he confronts the Latin American statesmen. Hence his special effort to cover up the communist question with a flourish of emphasis on the Christian character of America's war aims.

The affair of Ambassador Standley may have momentarily been quieted, but as long as the United States must apologize to her neighbors for her relations with the Soviet Union, and as long as she herself finds it difficult to suppress her own antagonism to the Soviet Union, the alliance of expediency between these two incompatible nations cannot be a source of much joy or security to either.

The Nocturnal Flower

One of the most prized wild flowers makes its appearance in the shadow of the night. A valley in the mountains can be made to glow with the softness of gold when thickly carpeted with tsukimiso, the yellow evening primrose called the "moon gazing flower." Being too delicate to be exposed to the sun's strong rays, it opens its petals at night and can endure only the soft pale light of the moon. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

March 14, 1942

With six days elapsing since the entry of the Japanese Forces, peace and order have been completely restored in the city of Surabaya. City trolley-car service has been resumed while the railway line between Surabaya and Batavia has been in operation since March 12.

* * *

In issuing an official announcement on this date concerning the naval battle off Surabaya and Batavia fought toward the end of February in which a crushing blow was dealt to their combined forces, the British Admiralty virtually admitted that their vessels were sent to the bottom one after another by the steady bombardment and torpedo attacks of the Japanese Fleet.

* * *

Rash Behari Bose, representative of the Indians in Greater East Asia, in a radio speech to the Indian people declared that the day is not far off when the Indians will be free from foreign bondage and that the change which did not come during their lifetime, "has been afforded us by Japan's war on America and England."

* * *

In a desperate attempt to stave off a looming financial crisis, the Chungking regime is now making preparations to float new short-term bonds against new and old American loans. The new bonds will bear interest rates ranging from 4 per cent to 6 per cent and will be redeemable in one to three years.

* * *

Admitting the loss of 15 warships during the disastrous encounter with the Japanese Fleet, the British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department jointly revealed in a belated announcement today the results of the naval battles off the Java and Surabaya coasts from February 27 to March 1.

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Amako Tsunehisa

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VI

The hostilities between the two houses of Amako and Ouchi had settled down into an implacable chronic feud in which victory now went to one side and now to the other. It was like the fatal indecisive combat between the two fierce tigers which were destined to wear each other down, to the infinite glee of the wolves and jackals round the corner, eagerly waiting to feed upon their exhausted carcasses.

When their warriors were not fighting in battle, their councillors were playing the no less deadly game of diplomacy and stratagem. In this latter campaign, waged by such weapons as propaganda, lies, bribery and sedition, Amako was no match for Ouchi of subtle serpentine wisdom. As became the daimyo of Yamaguchi—a second Kyoto—Ouchi was something of a Borgia and a Machiavelli to whom an inveterate man of war like Amako was only a baby in the polite art of diplomacy.

'Third Generation' Amako

As the tide of this long-drawn contest flowed and ebbed, the head of Amako Tsunehisa had grown grav, and the day came at last when he had to retire from active affairs on behalf of his son. At the latter's death, his grandson, Haruhisa, came into power. In the days of Haruhisa, Tsunehisa's authority as the grand old man of Tomita did not carry the weight that it once did, both the policy of Izumo and its execution being now in the hands of young Haruhisa. So in the proverbial "third generation" of the founder of the greater Amako house, its foundations began to crack and tremble.

The most serious debacle which had overtaken the Amakos was the historic defection of Mori Motonari, or his submission to the Ouchis. Different dates are assigned to it. Some historians mention 1533, others even 1540. It is utterly impossible, human nature being what it is, to give a definite date to so delicate and elusive an act as a man's change of heart, or allegiance from one master to another. No one knows the exact day or hour in which Brutus decided to rise against Caesar unless it was the ides of March when he stabbed his victim. One thing was certain, Mori Motonari had scrupulously refrained from being disloyal to his master as long as Tsunehisa was alive or in command of affairs. It was also certain that he had received provocation enough which would have caused the very worm to turn. But what seems to be the fairest verdict of history is that Mori's defection from the Amakos only meant a signal diplomatic triumph of Ouchi over Amako.

An Unenviable Position

It was, however, principally in his own rights that Motonari had acted in the way he did. In view of the general political situation in Chugoku, and in the province of Aki, of which he owned a little corner, he must have been thoroughly convinced that as long as he had remained one of the "small many" of Aki, he must play the unenviable role of the "shuttlecock tossed to and fro between the western Ouchi and the eastern Amako" and that if he was to get out of this humiliating position he must create an united Aki, strong enough at least to possess the casting vote, so to speak, between the two Powers. So he set out seriously to consolidate the province of Aki.

Where he had to deal with obstinate antagonists, he unhesitatingly used the sword, but for the most part he took recourse to the gentler policy of diplomacy, that is, of marriage and adoption. He gave his second son, Motoharu, to Kikkawa, Lord of Ogurayama Castle, and his third son, Takakage, to Kohayagawa, Lord of Takayama Castle, and so on till he fairly succeeded in welding the greater parts of Aki under his political influence, and then perceiving the impossibility of maintaining neutrality for ever in Chugoku—a cockpit of general warfare—he chose the Ouchis as against the Amakos.

In adopting this fateful decision there is every reason to suppose that his personal sentiment or rather resentment against Amako Haruhisa had been a potent factor. His hatred of Haruhisa dated from 1523 when he rose to the headship of the Mori family, but in order better to appreciate the ground of his break with the Amakos, we must go further back to ponder the peculiar circumstances of his first appearance in this contentious world.

Young Days of Motonari

Motonari was a second son and a poor orphan who lost his mother when he was only four and his father when nine, and as such his prospects in the world were far from being rosy. On his father's death in 1506, his oller brither, Okimoto, succeeded to the house. But this Okimoto died rather early in his 23rd year in 1516, and he was succeeded by his one-year old son, Komatsu Maru, and Motonari was henceforth to act as his guardian. In 1523 the eight-year-old Komatsu Maru died. Here was then suddenly developed a piquant, delicate, troublesome situation indeed.

The family line of the Moris threatened to expire unless either Motonari, uncle of the deceased, next of kin, or his (Motonari's) younger half-brother, Mototsuna, was installed as successor. (The Moris, though poor in worldly circumstance at the time boasted an illustrious lineage, counting among their ancestors the great O-ye no Hiromoto, the civil Prime Minister under Yoritomo the Shogun, who descended from one of the "heavenly deities" in remote antiquity.) The issue at first sight may seem a simple one, but a little reflection will convince one of the complex, difficult, even dangerous elements involved.

As the older and more "legitimate" of the two brothers, Motonari's title to the inheritance would seem to have left no question of dispute. But things of this world are not so simple, especially in matters involving the loss or gain of a considerable inheritance. Motonari was now in the full flower of manhood—26 years old—old enough to have formed definite friendships and enmities. As a man who had for so many years had "no earthly chance" of ever becoming the head of the Mori family, he must have known many among the hereditary retainers of the house who treated him as of no account as well as those whom he would fain have benefited if he ever rose to be what he was now. Some of them naturally had cause enough to hate and dread the prospect of his succeeding to their late infant master.

Among the "elder retainers" of this anti-Motonari color were Sakagami and Watanabe, and these had a fairly large following, and they championed the cause of Mototsuna as against Motonari. To strengthen their position they formed a secret league with one Kamei, "elder retainer" of the Amakos, and it seemed that Kamei had the backing of his master, Akamo Haruhisa, Lord of Izumo, of whom Mori was at the time an acknowledged subordinate.

However, the "righteous" party,

(Continued on Page 3)

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PRESENT DIET SESSION

By TADAO MATSUMOTO, M.P.
Formerly Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

The 81st session of the Diet has for its prime object the discussion of measures for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and as the War of Greater East Asia aims at the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, it is quite natural that the problem of this Co-Prosperity Sphere should have formed the main subject for discussion during the present session.

It is an undeniable fact that the inordinate ambition of the enemy countries to dominate the world precipitated the present war, and yet the leaders of the enemy countries are concocting various ambiguous war aims in their attempts to cover up their misdeeds. In contrast with the enemy's contemptible attitude, General Hideki Tojo, the Prime Minister, again most clearly set forth Japan's war aim in the present session of the Diet.

After pointing out that it has been the great ideal of our Empire since its founding to enable all countries each to find its proper place and all peoples to enjoy their lives in peace and security, the Prime Minister declared that Japan's war aim is to ensure her own existence and defense, on the one hand, and, on the other, to see, under the above-mentioned grand ideal, that all countries and peoples in Greater East Asia are emancipated from the yoke of America and Britain whose traditional ambition has been to promote their own prosperity at the sacrifice of other countries, and so that they may regain a vigorous life properly due to them.

The Prime Minister's statement must have enlightened the enemy peoples—especially those who have their doubts as to the policy of their own leaders—on Japan's true intentions, besides deepening the understanding of the East Asiatic peoples who are actually cooperating with Japan, and knowledge of Japan's true war aim will, no doubt, compel right-minded people in the enemy countries to change their attitude toward the war.

The most important pronouncement during the present session of the Diet was probably made when the Prime Minister declared, in the course of his speech on the administrative policy at the threshold of the re-opening of the Diet, that Japan intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State by the end of this year at the latest. Needless to say, this pronouncement was received with infinite joy by the Burmese. It also gives the Japanese people much pleasure, as it means that they will have before long a new ally in East Asia in the shape of an independent Burma.

Concerning Chiang Kai-shek and other traitors at Chungking, who, allowing themselves to be made cat's-paws by America and Britain, refuse to cooperate in the reconstruction of China of which they are citizens and act against the emancipation of Greater East Asia, it has been repeatedly announced by the spokesmen of the Government and the High Military Command during the present session of the Diet that Japan is firmly determined to crush them completely and that she has no intention whatever of reaching a compromise with them in any circumstances. In the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister aptly stigmatized Chiang Kai-shek as an American or an Englishman instead of being a Chinese.

A high tribute was paid by the Government and Diet members, on various occasions, to Manchoukuo and Thailand who are cooperating loyally with Japan in the war. That Manchoukuo is now contributing greatly toward the expansion of Japan's fighting strength is in itself an eloquent proof of the remarkable development which that country has made and is making.

Many problems concerning China, which declared war against the United States and Britain prior to the re-opening of the present Diet session, naturally formed important subjects for debate.

Availing itself of the opportunity afforded by China's participation in the war, the Japanese Government completely liquidated the old China policy based on the idea of rights and interests and established a new relationship with that country in conformity with the new situation, and this new China policy of the Government has met with wholehearted approval in both Houses. Concrete measures to be taken in pursuit of the new policy were disclosed in the Diet, and in this connection, the Government has clarified the points that the abolition of extraterritoriality will be carried out by stages, that the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in regard to taxation will come up for discussion first of all and then the abolition of police and judicial rights will be taken up, that whereas committees will be appointed to attend to the retrocession of the exclusive concessions without delay, the return of the International Settlements will have to be sidetracked as it involves negotiations with other countries, and that the retrocession of concessions is unconditional as a matter of principle.

It is Japan's settled policy to help the healthy development of the National Government, but the first requisite for the healthy growth of that Government is the increase of its own power, and in order that its power may be fostered, that Government must push its policy vigorously in the political and economic spheres. In this regard, the actual state of affairs was not entirely up to Japan's expectations. From the necessity of carrying on military operations over very extensive areas in China and also from the need of prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia successfully, Japan naturally expects China to do much in the way of the provision of materials.

Seeing that the National Government avows its readiness to live or die with Japan, it has, no doubt, been always determined to do its best to meet Japan's requirement in this regard. We could not nevertheless be entirely free from anxiety as to whether China would be able to do as much for Japan as she desired. Now, however, Japan is fully persuaded that the National Government has attained the degree of actual strength which enables her to leave to that Government the provision of materials according to its own plan and on its own responsibility. It has also been made clear in the Diet by the Minister concerned that the purchases of materials will be made with Chinese currency, viz. Central Reserve Bank notes, as far as possible, at the prices ruling on the spot and that the Japanese Government is prepared to bear the financial burden entailed by the disparity between these purchase prices and the controlled prices in Japan Proper.

Japan has thus a deep confidence in the National Government, of whose future activity she expects a great deal. The National Government is making its best endeavors to meet Japan's requirements. Therefore, intensified mutual aid between Japan and China will surely lead to a more healthy development of that Government.

Referring to the conversion of Japan's policy toward China, as witness the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of the concessions, the consequent liberation of China from the yoke of unequal treaties has, as Major-General Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, pointed out in the Diet, knocked the bottom out of Chungking's resistance against Japan. This, coupled with armed and economic pressure applied and other warlike means adopted against it will serve to accelerate the collapse of the Chungking regime.

With regard to the development of economic resources in the Southern Regions which have passed under the control of the Imperial Forces, reassuring explanations have been offered by the Ministers concerned in the Diet. For instance, Okinori Kaya, the Finance Minister, stressed that, in the Southern occupied areas, the development of resources and the increase of production are making good headway, thanks both to the combined efforts of the Japanese authorities, military and civilian, and people and to the cooperation of the inhabitants of the districts concerned, so that there is a steady increase in the volume of important war materials obtainable on the spot.

The 400,000,000 people of India are now groaning under British oppression and tyranny, from which they are eager to free themselves. Japan's deep sympathy for the Indian populace and her strong support of their aspirations have been openly enunciated in the Diet. Prime Minister Tojo's statement in the Diet declaring Japan's absolute innocence of territorial designs upon India and her support of India in her efforts to regain her proper place, must have given great encouragement to India who is now making a death struggle against outrageous British rule.

The problem of the Moslems, who live widely scattered in the world, was also taken up in the Diet, especially because the Southern occupied areas are inhabited by large numbers of Mohammedans. On this subject, the Government proclaimed that it has every regard for the faith of these Mohammedans and that, while expecting them to contribute to the advancement of the culture of the world by means of their characteristic culture, it is ready to aid them in securing in the world a position which is properly due to them. How deeply the 350,000,000 Mohammedans were struck by this pronouncement can easily be seen by the fact that their representative addressed a telegram of thanks to the Japanese Government.

In short, I feel confident that, in view of its proper mission, the present session of the Diet has made a valuable and pertinent contribution toward the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, with perfect unity of purpose maintained between the Government and the legislators.

READERS IN COUNCIL

British Mistakes

To the Editor:

Certain paragraphs dealing with British mistakes in a book written by Admiral Sir Barry Domville in 1936, entitled "By And Large," are so illuminating that I think they will be of interest to your readers. Two passages are, in particular, worthwhile quoting:

"I have laid stress upon this question of the lack of offensive outlook because it is the main reason for our failure to exploit fully the naval opportunities offered us in the war (of 1914). As I have tried to show, this tendency invaribly arises in long periods of peace, from the natural inclination of the human race to a defensive outlook and from the disproportionate value attributed to material things during their peacetime development, and the consequent depreciation of the all-important human element. I wish today that I could see signs that this truth was receiving greater recognition, but—now that peace reigns once more, the materialists are back again in control of affairs. Some of our naval tactics developed since the war are enough to make Nelson turn in his grave."

And then:

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was still in existence but was shortly to be terminated, to make room for a wider agreement including more of the Powers with interests in the Far East. This was another of the gestures made in deference to American public opinion, and I, for one, shall always regret it. The Alliance had been most successful in safeguarding our interests in the Far East, during a time when all our energies were required at home. Whether it could have withstood the greater strain that would have been put upon it by the increased tension in commercial competition, I am not in a position to say. I can only surmise that it could have had nothing but a soothing effect on any type of differences. Its abrogation gave offence to the Japanese, and our relations have never achieved quite the same degree of cordiality since.

"Many people do not realize the great strain taken off our load of naval responsibility by having an ally at the other side of the world. Only the other day I was reading a speech in the Press by a well-known member of Parliament, in which he stated that it would be a bad day for the British Empire when its flag was not supreme in all quarters of the world. I wonder whether he has any idea of the magnitude of the effort that would be required of the Empire, if it was to attempt to control the sea communications in the Far East in opposition to Japan. In terminating the Alliance we threw away the substance for the shadow."

L. E. L.

March 11.

Negroes and Americans

To the Editor:

Lately you have given publicity to various communications calling attention to the contemptuous treatment of the negro race, in the United States. A curious instance of American intolerance took place in London several years ago on the occasion of a Negro Congress held there. Many of the delegates took rooms in a new and favorite hotel in a central quarter—the "St. Ermyn's Hotel," Victori Street. Immediately all the Americans staying in that hotel demanded that these visitors should be ejected. This impertinent demand was met by an indignant refusal, and they were informed that if they did not like their company, they were at perfect liberty to go elsewhere.

But fancy their attempting to dictate in a foreign country, a meek compliance with their native fashions! The negroes and mulattos had much better manners than theirs.

L. E. L.

March 11.